

## GREEK PREMIER IS DESERTED BY ALL BUT ONE MINISTER

Saving Only Foreign Office  
Chief, Cabinet Hands  
In Resignation

### KILOGEROPOULOS

Named for Reconstruction;  
Italians Occupy Ports;  
No Opposition

### SERVIAN SUCCESS

Capture Kajmakalan After  
Bulgarians Cut Up By  
Artillery Fire

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 4.—Telegrams from Athens state that the Cabinet, with the exception of the Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs, has resigned. It is expected that M. Kilogeropoulos will reconstruct the Ministry.

An Italian force has occupied Argirocastro and another Italian force has landed at Santi Quaranta and occupied Delvinon. In both instances the Greek troops withdrew.

A British official despatch from Salonica reports: Three battalions of Bulgarians made a counter-attack against our new position on the east bank of the Struma, which was broken by our fire. Then a British battalion charged with the bayonet and completely routed the enemy, taking 400 prisoners.

Our aeroplanes bombed troops and transports at Prostenik and the railway thence to Sere.

Salonica, October 1.—The Servians gained an important success at Kajmakalan, yesterday. After a violent artillery preparation, which wrought frightful havoc in the ranks of the Bulgarians, the Servians made a brilliant attack, capturing all the remaining points of the position.

The ground was covered with Bulgarian dead. The survivors fled panic-stricken. The Servians captured a battery of mountain-guns and many machine-guns, besides a good number of prisoners.

The Bulgarians murdered and mutilated Servian and French wounded.

Paris, October 3.—A French official despatch from Salonica states that the Servians have carried the first enemy trenches on the Heights of Starkoupro, north-east of Kajmakalan and captured another Bulgarian battery. Bad weather continues.

### Berlin Admits Capture Of Kajmakalan Summit

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)  
Official German report.—Headquarters, September 30.—There were no incidents of importance. Our air-squadron successfully attacked the railway bridge at Cernavoda and enemy camps.

October 1.—At many places between the Prespa Lake and the Vardar there were lively fire combats. An isolated enemy enterprise was stopped. The enemy, by a strong attack, captured the summit of the Kajmakalan.

The Deutsche Ueberseedienst reports: Reports from Goerlitz state that the first transport of troops belonging to the fourth Greek army corps has arrived there. The transport was composed of 60 officers, 900 men and 15 wagons of baggage. Several Greek ladies and children accompanied the transport.

The Emperor sent his personal adjutant, Erzborn, who handed a personal letter of the Emperor to Colonel Chatnepulos, who is in command of the transport. The mayor of Goerlitz greeted the ladies and handed flowers to them.

Headed by one German and two Greek bands, the Greek troops, in their full equipment and arms, marched to the new barracks, which are provided with all modern conveniences.

## Lu Cheng-hsiang Rejected By Close Vote--198 to 189; Wen Tsung-yao Favored

Hsueh Conference and Tong's Resignation Result In  
Hold-up of Loan; Premier Feels Trouble

(Ostasiatische Lloyd)

Peking, October 4.—Thirty members of both Houses of Parliament are about to submit a bill to Parliament urging the election of the Vice-President of the Republic.

The Lower House, at yesterday's meeting, rejected the confirmation of Lu Cheng-hsiang, the proposed Minister of Foreign Affairs, with 198 against 189 votes. The majority of the House is in favor of the appointment of Wen Tsung-yao.

The negotiations about the big loan have been temporarily postponed, owing to the critical situation created by the attitude of the Hsueh conference and the resignation of Tong Shao-yi.

### Premier Feels Trouble

Peking, October 3.—Premier Tuan Chi-jui, fearing the danger of a disturbance of the peace at Peking at any moment owing to many rumors current about the Hsueh conference, has wired to all the Military Governors of all the provinces who have sent their representatives to the Hsueh conference and strongly blamed them for their illegal conduct.

The opinions about the election of Vice-President among the Society to Study the Constitution (under Tang Hua-jung) are divided. As to the candidature of General Feng Kuo-chang, they could not oppose him, owing to all the circumstances and their attitude is mostly ambiguous. These persons, it is believed, would vote against him when voting is made.

### Deadlock in Shantung

Tsinanfu, October 3.—As there is no hope of a solution of the question of the people's armies in Shantung, both sides obstinately holding their respective views, Chu Tung-feng with Governor Chang Hui-tse left Tsinanfu for Peking on October 2 to consult with the Peking Government to decide the final settlement of the affair.

The Provincial Assembly of Shantung is being opened and the members are discussing about the loan question for the conservancy of the Southern Grand Canal, the reorganization of the people's armies in Shantung as well as the preparations for raising funds to solve all the difficulties.

### President as Pacifier

The Sinwapa reports.—There are many alarming reports and

therefore President Li Yuan-hung will personally attend the military review on the national holiday on October 10, so as to suppress the rumors and to quiet the anxieties of the people.

### Say Yuan Ko-ting Brought About Hsueh Conference

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, September 29.—The state of tension that has existed in Peking for the past few weeks shows no signs of relaxing. Rather has it become accentuated. While it is doubtful whether anyone really knows definitely what is going to happen everyone has a theory.

The sensational newspapers state that there is a conspiracy afoot to remove General Li Yuan-hung from the Presidency. Possibly there is some truth in the rumor. It is felt in some quarters that even with the curtailed powers accorded him by the terms of the Nanking Provisional Constitution, the President could make his influence felt. This they say, he has failed to do, with the result that there is in China at the present moment no central point of authority.

Authority is distributed among so many that little remains visible, and the result is seen in the utter disregard of Presidential mandates. The military satraps, or a considerable number of them, are a law to themselves, as the conference at Hsueh clearly shows.

Without casting the slightest reflection upon the President, whose entirely estimable character is thoroughly recognized, it is claimed that in a sense he is in a much less fortunate situation than was his predecessor. The late President had a number of bitter enemies, but he had also a host of devoted friends for whom when in a position to do so he had done much. General Li, on the other hand, while he is without an enemy, has no band of devoted friends surrounding him.

Yuan Shih-k'ai had occupied the principal posts of authority during the Empire and had been able to advance the interests of innumerable men who were ready to stand by him in the dark days. General Li on the contrary, up to 1911-12 had never attained high rank and consequently was unable to attach to

(Continued on Page 2)

## Soldier Sons of Greek King May Soon Be in War



PRINCE CHRISTOPHER, PRINCE GEORGE, & PRINCE ANDREW

Here are the three sturdy sons of King Constantine of Greece, who may soon be called upon to take the field with the Greek army. It is expected that Greece will throw herself into the vortex of war within the next few weeks.

Prince George, the heir to the throne, is in the center, wearing the army cloak. At the left is Prince Christopher and at the right, Prince Andrew.

## Okuma Resigns Office; Entire Ministry Quits; Kato Is Recommended

Terauchi Likely to Be Choice Of  
Genro; Health Reasons  
Given as Explanation

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Bukharest, October 3.—Official.—On our southern front, we have crossed the Danube between Rustchuk and Turtukal. We attacked along the whole front in the Dobrudja and repulsed the enemy's center and right flank.

On the north front, we captured 511 prisoners in the Tihurthull Harghizel Mountains. We are violently attacking along the whole front in the Dobrudja and the enemy are offering a stubborn resistance.

London, October 3.—The Rumanian announcement that they have crossed the Danube between Rustchuk and Turtukal is the first news of a very dramatic stroke, which threatens the rear of the Teuton-Bulgar forces commanded by Marshal von Mackensen in the Dobrudja. The exact spot where the Rumanians have crossed is not known but, in any case, it is a very brilliant military operation and a counter-stroke to the German claims in Transylvania.

Marquis Okuma, addressing the Cabinet Ministers, said that increasing age and infirmity necessitated his retirement. Whilst he believed he retained the confidence of the nation, he considered the situation had reached a stage which required the control of a younger man, hence he would recommend Viscount Kato, who represented the majority of the Lower House, as his successor.

The Chief Secretary of the Cabinet stated to a representative of the Kokusai Agency that the Premier's resignation was entirely due to failing strength.

## Warned to Watch For Trouble Here on Oct. 10

General Feng Kuo-chang yesterday sent a telegram to his subordinate officials in Shanghai instructing to the effect that there is a rumor in Nanking that trouble will be started here on October 10, the Fifth Anniversary Day of the Republic. The General orders precautions to be taken.

## Across Danube, Rumanians Threaten Teuton-Bulgarian Rear; Dramatic Maneuver

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

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### Crash First Rumanian Army at Hermannstadt

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German report.—Headquarters, September 30.—On the eastern front, the Rumanian northern and second armies took the offensive in the Goergeny Mountains, from the line Parayd-Oderhelle, as well as Fogaras. In the Goergeny Mountains, the enemy were repulsed.

Further southwards, our vanguards checked the enemy's advance. In the direction of the Haarbach, south of the Henodery region, German troops successfully attacked a Rumanian column and drove it back. Eleven officers and 591 men were captured and three machine-guns were taken.

The encircling battle of Hermannstadt, which began on September 26, has been won by us. German and Austro-Hungarian troops, under the command of General von Falkenhayn, have crushed strong parts of

the first Rumanian army, after stubborn fighting.

The Rumanians, after having suffered severe and bloody losses, fled in absolute disorder into the unpassable mountains on both sides of the Rotherthum Pass, which pass, however, had been occupied by our troops in the enemy's rear in the morning of September 26, as a result of a rapid and clever march through the mountains. When the enemy approached the Rotherthum Pass, they were received by an annihilating fire of Bavarian troops, under the command of Lieutenant-General Kraft von Dellmingsen.

### Rumanian Effort Too Late

The thrust of the second Rumanian army, which had been undertaken in order to relieve the retreating Rumanian troops, was made too late. Our troops fought most heroically, enraged over the fact known to them that the rapacious Rumanians, who had entered the war for the sake of civilization which they considered was endangered by Germany, had murdered defenseless wounded soldiers.

The number of prisoners and the number of enemy soldiers dispersed in the mountains, which is very considerable, has not yet been ascertained. In the Hatzeg Mountains and in the Mehadia sector, the Rumanian attacks failed.

October 1.—On the eastern front, the Rumanians attacked in the Marcs Valley and further southwards. Our vanguards partly avoided the enemy's thrust. The booty captured by the Germans south of Penndorf has increased to eight guns. North-west of Fogaras, the enemy ceased their attacks.

From the battle near Hermannstadt, there had been brought in up to yesterday more than 3,000 prisoners, 13 guns, one aerodrome, two aeroplanes, 12 locomotives, 200 railway-cars with ammunition-vans, 200 cars with baggage, 70 automobiles and one hospital train. Further

(Continued on Page 2)

## GERMANS REGAIN HOLD IN FAUCOURT IN SEVERE FIGHT

British Improve Positions  
Near Gueudecourt And  
Courcelette

### FRENCH PROGRESS

Gain East of Bouchavesnes;  
Hold Up Attack North  
Of Rancourt

### TACKLE BAPAUME

Le Sars and Le Transloy,  
Support Points, In Critical  
Situation

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 3.—General Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday evening: There has been severe fighting in and about Faucourt l'Abbaye, where the enemy have succeeded in regaining a footing in some buildings. We improved our positions near Gueudecourt and Courcelette. Today, we captured one officer and 63 men.

Our aeroplanes, yesterday, bombed several points of military importance. An enemy kite-balloon was brought down in flames.

Many air-fights occurred, in which two enemy machines were destroyed and many driven down. We had no losses.

General Haig reported this afternoon: The night was quiet south of the Ancre. We made successful raids south of Loos.

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters in France states that a captured Bavarian battalion order shows that the enemy are suffering from nerves. The Lieutenant-Colonel in command plaintively rebukes his men, saying: "I have got the impression that a few Englishmen throwing bombs from their trenches can thoroughly frighten a crowd of Bavarians. If we put an unnecessary barrage on the enemy, he retaliates and we suffer. Therefore, this fight on the Somme front must be dispelled."

### French Progressing

Paris, October 3.—The official communique issued yesterday evening reported: We made some progress east of Bouchavesnes. Bad weather is hampering our operations in the region of the Somme. There was an intermittent cannonade elsewhere.

In the fighting at Bouchavesnes, we captured 40 prisoners and six machine-guns. A detachment of German troops was dispersed, with a loss of fifty killed, in the same region.

South of the Somme, a small enemy attack, south of Vermand Ouliers, was easily repulsed.

The communique this afternoon reported: There has been a fairly violent artillery duel, north of the Somme. The Germans attempted to attack north of Rancourt, but were repulsed.

Two enemy aeroplanes were brought down in the region of the Somme.

The French papers supplement the particulars of the new and brilliant successes the British gained on the 1st, as indicated in the official report issued by General Sir Douglas Haig on the morning of the 2nd. The objective aimed at was entirely gained in under two hours.

The attack was characterized by a great bayonet charge, in which two battalions of Hanoverian troops were driven back, despite a desperate resistance. The services of the "tanks" included breaking ground for the infantry advance and leveling the formidable defensive system.

The situation of Le Sars and Le Transloy is now very critical. They are points of support in the first line of defence of Bapaume and are being heavily bombarded.

### British Are Repulsed In Hand-to-Hand Fight

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, September 30.—As on the previous days, strong British forces yesterday again attacked between



the Ancre and Courcellette. After fluctuating hand-to-hand engagements, the enemy were repulsed. Otherwise, unimportant partial attacks and artillery duels, which intensified in the afternoon, occurred north of the Somme and in isolated sectors at the mouth of this river.

Headquarters, October 1.—On Duke Albrecht's front, as well as on the Flanders and Artois fronts, held by the troops of Crown Prince Rupprecht's army group, there was a particularly lively British patrol activity.

On the battlefield north of the Somme, the artillery combats increased to great violence in the afternoon. Near and east of Thiepval, the British launched strong attacks, which we repulsed, as on the preceding days, by the troops under the command of Generals von Stein and Sixt von Arnim, after stubborn hand-to-hand fighting.

French regiments stormed against our positions from Rancourt and westwards, but without success. Isolated attacks made from Courcellette, Morval and north-west of Halle broke down in our curtain fire.

East of the Meuse, temporarily increased artillery fire was followed by small and unimportant hand-grenade engagements.

New York, September 29.—Describing the continued fierceness of the battle on the Somme and the tremendous sacrifices of the Allies in their vain effort to break through, a telegram to the New York American from the German headquarters in the west states that, between September 14 and 18, the British sent great reinforcements from the British Isles. This new force was sent to the scene of its hopeless task in daily detachments.

From thousands of them who are now prisoners, it is learned that this expedition comprised 350,000 men. In their three months of agonized expedition, suffering a loss of half a million of men, the Entente has now regained three-tenths of one per cent of the lost territory. Progressing at this rate, the Allies will reach the German frontier in 84 years, provided that they sacrifice 150 million men.

## GERMANS REPORT GAINS BY POLISH LEGION RAIDS

### Archduke Karl's Army Group Engages In Hand-to-Hand Struggles Near Ludowa

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)  
Official German telegram.—Headquarters, September 30.—Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: One company of the Polish legion made successful raids near Sitowiec. Southwest of Vytowiec, the Russians attacked without success.

By a successful enterprise in the vicinity of Sukalovoc-Zborov, during the night to September 29, three officers and 70 men were brought in as prisoners.

Army group of Archduke Karl: South of Streklauzura, in the Ludowa sector and on the Comane, well prepared counter-attacks of General von Conta's troops turned out completely successful. Near Streklauzura, four officers and 532 men were made prisoners and eight machine-guns were captured.

In the Kirlibaba sector, the Russian attacks were repulsed.

October 1.—The Russians resumed their attacks at various places.  
Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: On both sides of the railway Brody to Lemberg and further southwards, down to Graborka, near Zarkov, the enemy's attacks were checked, partly by our curtain-fire, partly after their charges, which were repeated seven times, had completely broken down. On the southern wing, the Russians obtained a footing in our first line of defense.

Army group of Archduke Karl: On both sides of the Zlota Lipa, violent hand-to-hand fighting occurred. In the corner between Cerniovka and the Zlota Lipa, the enemy advanced. Further westwards, Turkish troops, by immediate counter-attacks, yesterday and this morning, ejected the Russian detachments which had penetrated our line, 230 prisoners were brought in.

In the Carpathians, the situation is generally calm. The number of prisoners made near Streklauzura amounts to more than 600 men.

Official Austrian report.—Vienna, September 30.—Army group of Archduke Karl: The engagements in the Ludowa sector continue. In the course of our advance, four Russian officers and 532 men were captured and eight machine-guns were taken.

Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: A Russian advance near Wynabince has been repulsed. The Polish legion fought successful engagements in the forest. Otherwise, nothing important occurred.

## Across Danube By Dramatic Maneuver

(Continued from Page 1)

material will be gradually collected from the woods.

The Rotherthum Pass has been blocked by the heaps of corpses. South of the Pass, stronger Rumanian attacks directed against the heights west of Cainen were repulsed. In the Hatszeg Mountains, the enemy attacked without success in the Serell valley.

**Austrians Lose Ground**  
October 2.—On both sides of Gr. Kokoi, the Rumanians gained ground. Near and north of Orsova, the attacks of our allies were successful.

In the Hatszeg Mountains, hostile attacks on both sides of the Strell Valley were repulsed. The Oboroca Height has been conquered by Austro-Hungarian troops.

Hostile troops obtained a footing on the right bank of the Danube. South-west of Toplairs, the enemy's attacks were repulsed.

On September 29th, an Austro-Hungarian Danube flotilla forced the entrance to the port of Corabia, destroyed nine and captured seven partly loaded ships. Air squadrons bombarded Bukharest with visibly good effect.

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram.—Vienna, September 30.—West of Petroseny, Rumanian advances were repulsed. German and Austro-Hungarian troops, under the command of General von Falkenhayn, have gained a complete victory near Hermannstadt. Far-reaching outflanking detachments of Bavarian troops, four days ago, in the enemy's rear, had blocked the road across the Rotherthum Pass. All attempts of the enemy to re-open the pass failed.

At the same time, Austro-Hungarian and German columns advanced from the west, north and east towards the Rumanian divisions fighting south of Hermannstadt. The enemy offered a desperate resistance. The struggle was extraordinarily sanguinary.

Deprived of every road practicable for carriages, fragments of Rumanian bodies of troops fled into the Fogaras Mountains. The number of prisoners is increasing every hour. The booty is very large, as the enemy were compelled to abandon their rolling-stock which they were unable to destroy.

### New Offensive Ineffective

The Rumanian offensive against our Transylvanian eastern front, which re-commenced the day before yesterday, could not change the results of the battle near Hermannstadt. Although north of Fogaras and near Szekly-Udvahely (Oderhellen), advanced groups had to retire on their main forces, a counter-attack of German troops on the other hand resulted in the capture of eleven officers, 521 men and three machine-guns, south of Seilorf (Feign).

An Austro-Hungarian motor detachment, re-inforced by an armed steamer and the German motor-boat Weichsel, attacked the Rumanian port of Carabia on September 26. After having conquered the enemy's defensive establishments, a part of the ships entered the destroyed port, destroyed the railway station, military establishments and armed Russian steamers, which fled to Carabia last year.

Mine-boats and tug-boats were also destroyed. They brought back nine Austrian tug-boats which had been detained there, to the flotilla station. There were no losses on our side.

Vienna, October 1.—West of Petroseny, all Rumanian advances failed again yesterday. Rumanian detachments were likewise repulsed, under heavy losses, near Cainen, south of the Rotherthum Pass. The Rumanian advance north-west of Fogaras was brought to a standstill.

West and north-west of Szekly-Udvahely, the enemy continue to press our advanced patrols.

On the battlefield of Hermannstadt, there had been brought in up to yesterday morning more than 3,000 prisoners, 15 guns, one aerodrome, two aeroplanes, 12 locomotives, 300 carts loaded with munitions, more than 200 munition carts, 70 automobiles, more than 200 carts loaded with baggage, one hospital train and large quantities of other war material. Additional details will follow.

In the course of the attack of German troops south of Hegen (Hennedorf), the day before yesterday, the enemy lost eight guns.

### TAKE BOATS IN NORTH SEA

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, September 29.—The Admiralty reports: During the night of September 28, German sea forces stopped in the southern part of the North Sea and brought into port the Norwegian steamer Sport Les, with contraband and the two Dutch tug-boats Zuidzee and Gouzee, each towing two lighters apparently destined for military purposes. All the boats were bound for England.

## Lu Cheng-hsiang Rejected, 198 to 189

(Continued from Page 1)

himself any personal following of consequence. Those who argue on these lines hold that mere honesty and straightforwardness are not sufficient to control the unruly and antagonistic elements that form the political China of today, and that it is necessary to find for the position of head of the state a man of such commanding influence that he can impose his will upon the elements that make for disorder.

Having arrived at this point they proceed that the only man who meets the requirements is General Tuan Chi-jui, Premier and Minister of War. He has not, they admit, the great influence wielded by Yuan Shih-k'ai, neither is he such a master of statecraft, but he is a soldier who has reached the highest military position, and has had as subordinates many of the men who decline to recognise General Li Yuan-hung as their superior. He would, therefore, have a reasonable prospect of success if he, with the weight and authority of President, sought to discipline the unruly generals.

How it is proposed to remove General Li Yuan-hung, if that indeed be held in contemplation, has naturally not been divulged. It may be assumed, if the desire that he should make way for someone else is really powerful, that he would not make much demur about relinquishing a post that is sufficiently thankless.

There are other theories floating round in reference to possible future events. One of the more fantastic may be given. It is said that the conference at Hsuehchow was engineered by Yuan K'o-ting, Yuan Shih-k'ai's heir, and that it is proposed to proclaim that gentleman Emperor when things are ripe. The representatives of the Ching House are to be induced to support this solution of existing difficulties by the severance of the three Manchurian provinces from China Proper, and the proclamation of the young Manchurians as Emperor of Manchuria, the new state to be under the protection of Japan. The epithet "fantastic" has been applied to this scheme, but experience has shown that in China it is unwise to dismiss any contingency on the ground of its inherent improbability.

In concluding what really amounts to a menu of rumors, it may be remarked that the project, which has been suggested once or twice before, of dividing China into two and letting the South form a republic of its own, is again a subject of academic discussion. Meanwhile everyone seems to have forgotten that the Chengchiang demands remain to be dealt with, and that Japan's diplomatic temper may not improve the longer she is kept waiting on the door-mat outside the Waichiaopu.

## Zeppelin Is Destroyed In Few Minutes' Fight

Was Unable to Avoid Search-lights and Anti-Air-Craft Guns

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, October 2.—The German official communique reporting last night's air raid is characterised by mis-statements. It asserts that the air-ships successfully pelted bombs on London, whereas they never reached the Metropolis. It also states that the destroyed Zeppelin fell above London, whereas it fell fifteen miles from that city.

London, October 2.—The bringing-down of the Zeppelin at Potter's Bar was a very impressive spectacle, visible from all the northern suburbs of the outskirts of London. The air-ship was picked up by our search-lights, shortly before midnight, coming from the east. Our guns were instantly brought into action.

The air-ship turned to the south and then to the north, vainly attempting to escape the search-lights and shells. Suddenly, a white arc of flame appeared in her side. It spread like a wave till she was a mass of fire. Then her nose dipped and she broke in two.

She reached the earth within twenty minutes of first coming under fire. Remains of the vessel were scattered over two miles of the country-side, but the bulk of the wreckage is close to a cluster of houses. A score of men are believed to be buried beneath the pile.

Others were shot out from the gondolas as the wreck fell and were picked up in the corners of the field. The extraordinary statement is made that the Commander was picked up alive, but died soon afterwards.

### London Was Successfully

Attacked, German Claim

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, October 2.—The Admiralty reports: During the night to October 2, several naval airships successfully bombed London and the industrial establishments on the Humber. In spite of violent shelling with incendiary grenades and enemy aviators' attacks, the airships returned safely, with the exception of one, which, as observed by another airship, was shot aflame by the enemy's batteries and precipitated above London.

### FIGHTING AT CARSO PLATEAU

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official Austrian report.—Vienna, September 30.—The artillery and mine-thrower fire against our positions on the Carso Plateau continued and increased during the afternoon. On the Monte Cimone, seven more Italians were rescued alive from the tomb. Among them is an "aspirant."

## THREE BRIGADES ATTACK INSURGENTS IN SUMATRA

Inflict Heavy Losses; Flores Rebels Clash With Garrison; Trouble at Achin

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, October 2.—Three brigades of troops have attacked the insurgents in Sumatra, inflicting losses on them.

London, October 2.—A Dutch resident of Timor telegraphs that the rebels have attacked the Dutch troops on the island of Flores. A Dutch lieutenant was killed and six soldiers wounded. Five of the rebels were killed.

The natives of Achin are also giving trouble.

### Sykora's Concert

Lovers of music who attended the 'cello recital given by Mr. Bogumil Sykora, at the Lyceum Theater, last night, heard music which will not easily be forgotten. From the moment Mr. Sykora drew forth the first wonderful notes from his instrument, one felt his power and knew intuitively that one was in the presence of a master.

His amazing technique and wonderful rendering of the various compositions held his audience spellbound. He did as he liked with them, plunging them into ineffable gloom and sadness at one time and rendering them light-hearted and joyous with the sheer gladness and gaiety of his music at another. He carried his listeners along with him, forgetful of everything else till the end of each piece, when for a few seconds ensued that "silence which may be felt" and then came a burst of spontaneous applause, hearty and long, so different from that polite and monotonous clapping so often heard at concerts.

His rendering of chromatic passages, his diminishing effects and his chords were all so many proofs of his genius.

The most appreciated numbers on the program were the "Allgro vivo" in the Flauti Concerto and the "Airs Baskys" at the end of the first part. The audience was so insistent over the latter that an encore was given. Mr. Sykora proved that his talent as a composer is of a very high order as the last numbers on the program were his own works. Perhaps the most beautiful thing in the whole concert was his "Nocturne," with its haunting melody.

Smiles appeared and heads began to nod in time to the lilting music of the "Menuet," while the "Variationen" at the conclusion fairly brought the house down. Mr. Sykora appeared again and again in response to the enthusiasm of the house and finally sat down once more to play a last encore with which people had perforce to be content.

Mr. Sykora's modest and unostentatious manner and utter absence of stage tricks made a very favorable impression on everyone. Mrs. Powell's complete sympathy and expressive playing make her an ideal accompanist and a very large measure of the success of the concert was due to her.

The next and last recital on Saturday should be largely attended, as it will be the only other opportunity of hearing Mr. Sykora play.

## Crown Prince Seeks To Hasten Mediation

Saddened by Loss of Life; Deplores 'Necessity for Using Liquid Fire'

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 2.—The Crown Prince, obviously with the object of furthering mediation, in a statement made to an American newspaper correspondent wept crocodile tears, deploring the terrible loss of life. He said that German Generals deplored the necessity for using liquid fire and other instruments and hinted that "American treasures (?) should be invested with sowing the seed of peace."

### MISS KELLERMANN AS

'NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTER'

The playgoers of Shanghai will have an opportunity tonight, and on the three following nights, of witnessing one of the greatest motion picture plays ever projected on the screen, when "Neptune's Daughter," with Annette Kellermann in the title role will be exhibited at the Apollo Theater.

It had its premier presentation in New York at the Globe Theater, where it is still running to capacity audiences, and should attain a record of three hundred performances.

Annette Kellermann, who enacts the title role, is known throughout the world as one of the greatest diving and swimming experts, and has for many years been a headliner both on the Keith and Orpheum circuits. She is also recognized among women as possessing a perfect figure.

"Neptune's Daughter" was filmed on the shores of Bermuda, an ideal spot for the locale of a moving picture play because of its wondrous flowers and picturesque scenery. The film was produced at a cost of £10,000.

## AUSTRALIAN LABORITES OPPOSING REFERENDUM

Queensland Is Only Ministry Against It; New South Wales To Decide

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Sydney, October 2.—The Ministries of the various States, except Queensland, are supporting the Referendum. The Labor organisations in Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria are strenuously opposing it. It is expected that the voting in New South Wales will be the decisive factor.

### SINK NORWEGIAN SHIP

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 2.—The Norwegian steamer Relfjari has been sunk.

### Shanghai Missionary Society's Meeting

The Shanghai Missionary Association held its first meeting of the season in the Union Church Hall on Tuesday, October 3, when a most instructive and enjoyable evening was spent. "The Present Position of Mission Work in Shanghai" was the subject and it was presented in eight short papers by:

Mrs. R. T. Bryan (Baptist Mission).

Miss K. Abbey (West Gate Mission).

Dr. J. B. Fearn (Methodist Mission).

Rev. E. Burnip (The London Mission).

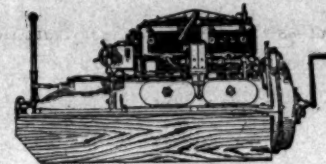
Mr. R. P. Montgomery (Presbyterian Mission).

Mr. M. P. Walker (Anglican Mission).

Rev. C. L. Boynton (Y.M.C.A., Christian Literature Society and Bible Society), and Rev. J. A. Heald (several of the smaller Missions).

The ladies of the Baptist Mission entertained the Association from 7.00 to 8.00 o'clock.

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It was an engine of this make which twice mastered the tortuous Niagara Rapids.

It was a little 16 h.p. Scripps which powered the 35-footer motor-boat "Detroit," when she made and established a record trip from Detroit, Michigan, across the Atlantic Ocean, to Petrograd—a distance of 6,500 miles—without mishap.

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## WILSON IN SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE STANDS FIRMLY ON RECORD

Notified At Shadow Lawn Of His  
Renomination, He Vigorously  
Defends His Policies

### NO FEAR OF HYPHENATES

Seeks No Favors of 'Small Alien  
Element' Which Puts Loyalty  
To Foreign Power First

Long Branch, N. J., September 2.  
—Standing squarely on his record  
of achievement during his three  
years and a half in the White House,  
Woodrow Wilson, President of the  
United States, formally accepted to-  
day at the hands of his party the  
nomination for another four years.  
Fifteen thousand persons, grouped on  
the spacious green of Shadow Lawn,  
the Summer Capitol, vigorously ap-  
plauded the President as he defend-  
ed his Administration and laid down  
his platform for another term of  
service.

Mr. Wilson, running through his  
party's record in a speech that  
bristled with defiance of his enemies,  
made no apology for his actions, but  
asserted that he would continue  
right along the lines he had laid  
down. Admitting at one point that  
he might have made mistakes, the  
President told his audience that his  
party at least had achieved what it  
had set out to do, and he sarcastically  
alluded to the criticism of Republi-  
cans who, he said, had accom-  
plished little good for the country  
while they were in power. The  
President made no reference to the  
threatened railroad strike, but when  
he touched upon what the Democra-  
tic Party had done for the laboring  
man there was hearty applause.

### In Touch With Washington

At dinner tonight the President  
was notified that the Senate had  
adopted without amendment the  
Eight-hour bill passed by the House,  
and that the threatened railway  
strike had been finally averted. He  
immediately got in communication  
with the White House. All day the  
President kept in close touch with  
affairs at Washington, but he told  
close friends that he wasn't worried  
over the outcome.

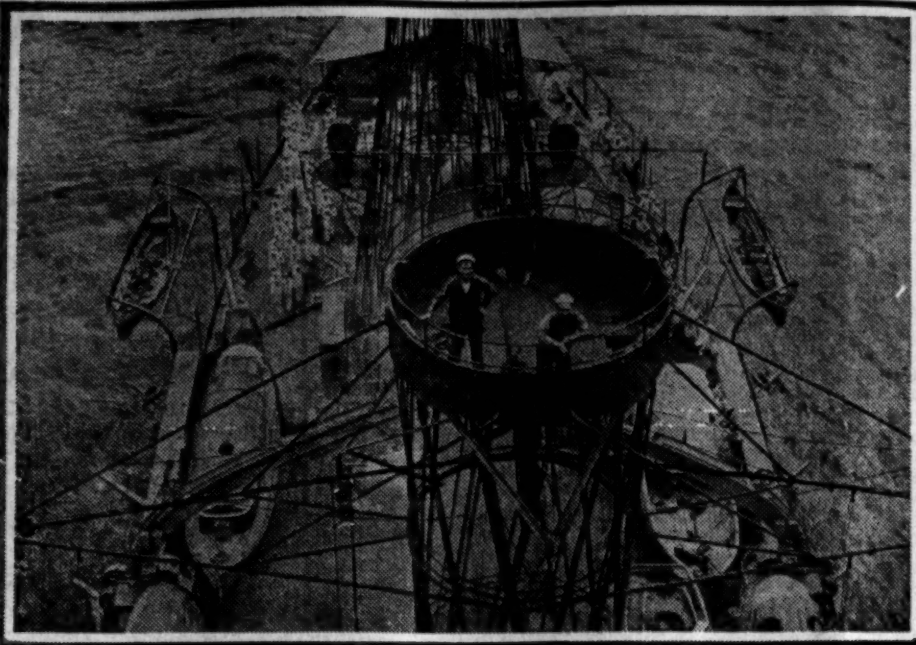
The President's speech took about  
an hour to deliver. He read from a  
manuscript and talked almost in a  
conversational tone, but his voice car-  
ried well, and there were frequent in-  
terruptions of applause and laugh-  
ter. Grouped in front of him were  
the members of the Committee on  
Notification, almost all of the  
National Committee, and members of  
his household, including Mrs. Wil-  
son. Both before and after the  
speechmaking ceremonies the Presi-  
dent and Mrs. Wilson held a re-  
ception and shook hands with thou-  
sands of visitors.

### Denounces the Hyphenates

Although he defended his Mexi-  
can policy at length, this part of  
the President's speech received the  
smallest response from the crowd.  
There was applause at times, but it  
did not compare to the outburst  
which came when he referred to the  
Democratic Party's economic achieve-  
ments. The greatest applause  
came when he referred to the so-  
called hyphenate vote. Mr. Wilson  
seemed to be deadly in earnest when  
he touched upon this point, and a  
deep silence fell upon the gathering.  
His first reference to German-  
American activities in this country  
came when he said that the seas  
were not broad enough to keep the  
infection of the European conflict  
out of our own politics. When he  
said this a shout went up from  
hundreds, who stood on chairs.  
They waved their hats when he con-  
tinued:

"I am the candidate of a party,  
but I am, above all things else, an  
American citizen. I neither seek

## Naval 'Rookies' Sail to Sea on First Practice Cruise



FIGHTING TOP OF U.S.S. KENTUCKY

The picture shows the fighting top  
and part of the deck of the U.S.S.  
Kentucky, as she passed out to sea  
under Brooklyn Bridge, New York,  
carrying 300 "irregular" Jack Tars,  
who in a month's time will endeavor  
to learn the "ropes" on board ship.

Three battleships, the Maine, New  
Jersey and Kentucky, sailed from  
the Brooklyn Navy Yard with 900  
rookies aboard.

From 5 a.m., when the men, every  
one of whom is accustomed to a  
brass bed, roll out of their ham-

ONLINE SERVICE.

mocks 'tween decks, until they  
crawl back in at 9 p.m., they will  
be called upon to go through the  
same drills as the regular enlisted  
men of the navy. Most of the  
rookies are clerks, business men,  
professional men or college students.

the favor nor fear the displeasure  
of that small alien element among  
us which puts loyalty to any foreign  
power before loyalty to the United  
States."

It was in his references to his  
dealings with European powers and  
with Mexico that the President  
seemed most in earnest, and he ut-  
tered his words so distinctly that no  
one could miss their force. He  
again used emphasis when he gave  
an outline of his view of America's  
obligations for the future. When  
he said he would continue exactly  
along the lines as he had in the past  
regarding both Europe and Mexico,  
the crowd gave sympathetic ap-  
proval.

The President got both laughter  
and applause when he lashed the  
Republican Party and referred to it  
as the party which could not meet "the  
new conditions of a new age." The  
day was gone, he said, when "little  
Americanism with methods of pro-  
tection and industrial nursing were  
the chief study of our provincial  
statesmen."

### Full Text of Speech

The text of President Wilson's  
speech follows:

Senator James, Gentlemen of the  
Notification Committee, Fellow-  
Citizens—I cannot accept the leader-  
ship and responsibility which the  
National Democratic Convention has  
again, in such generous fashion, ask-  
ed me to accept without first express-  
ing my profound gratitude to the  
party for the trust it reposes in me  
after four years of fiery trial in the  
midst of affairs of unprecedented  
difficulty, and the keen sense of added  
responsibility with which this honor  
fills (I had almost said burdens) me  
as I think of the great issues of  
national life and policy involved in  
the present and immediate future  
conduct of our Government. I shall  
seek, as I have always sought, to  
justify the extraordinary confidence  
thus reposed in me by striving to  
purge my heart and purpose of every  
personal and of every misleading  
party motive and devoting every  
energy I have to the service of the  
nation as a whole, praying that I may  
continue to have the counsel and  
support of all forward-looking men at  
every turn of the difficult business.

For I do not doubt that the people  
of the United States will wish the  
Democratic Party to continue in con-  
trol of the Government. They are  
not in the habit of rejecting those

who have actually served them for  
those who are making doubtful and  
conjectural promises of service.  
Least of all are they likely to sub-  
stitute those who promised to render  
them particular services and proved  
false to that promise for those who  
have actually rendered those very  
services.

Boasting is always an empty busi-  
ness, which pleases nobody but the  
boaster, and I have no disposition to  
boast of what the Democratic Party  
has accomplished. It has merely  
done its duty. It has merely fulfilled  
its explicit promises. But there can  
be no violation of good taste in  
calling attention to the man-  
ner in which those promises have  
been carried out or in advertising  
to the interesting fact that many of  
the things accomplished were what  
the opposition party had again and  
again promised to do but had left  
undone. Indeed that is manifestly  
part of the business of this year of  
reckoning and assessment. There is  
no means of judging the future ex-  
cept by assessing the past. Con-  
structive action must be weighed  
against destructive comment and re-  
action. The Democrats either have  
or have not understood the varied  
interests of the country. The test  
is contained in the record.

Democrats Have Been Consistent  
What is the record? What were  
the Democrats called into power to  
do? What things had long waited  
to be done, and how did the Democrats  
do them? It is a record of extra-  
ordinary length and variety, rich in  
elements of many kinds, but con-  
sistent in principle throughout and  
susceptible of brief recital.

The Republican Party was put out  
of power because of failure, practical  
failure and moral failure; because it  
had served special interests and not  
the country at large; because, under  
the leadership of its preferred and  
established guides, of those who still  
make its choices, it had lost touch  
with the thoughts and the needs of  
the nation and was living in a past  
age and under a fixed illusion, the  
illusion of greatness. It had framed  
tariff laws based upon a fear of for-  
eign trade, a fundamental doubt as to  
American skill, enterprise, and capa-  
city, and a very tender regard for  
the profitable privileges of those who  
had gained control of domestic  
markets and domestic credits; and  
yet had enacted anti-trust laws which  
hampered the very things they meant  
to foster, which were stiff and in-

elastic, and in part unintelligible. It  
had permitted the country through-  
out the long period of its control to  
stagger from one financial crisis to  
another under the operation of a  
national banking law of its own  
framing which made stringency and  
panic certain and the control of the  
larger business operations of the  
country by the bankers of a few re-  
serve centers inevitable; had made  
as if it meant to reform the law but  
had faint-heartedly failed in the at-  
tempt, because it could not bring it-  
self to do the one thing necessary to  
make the reform genuine and ef-  
fectual; namely, break up the con-  
trol of small groups of bankers.

It had been oblivious, or in-  
different, to the fact that the farmers,  
upon whom the country depends for  
its food and in the last analysis for  
its prosperity, were without standing  
in the matter of commercial credit,  
without the protection of standards  
in their market transactions, and  
without systematic knowledge of the  
markets themselves; that the laborers  
of the country, the great army of men  
who man the industries it was pro-  
fessing to foster and promote, carried  
their labor as a mere commodity to  
market, were subject to restraint by  
novel and drastic process in the  
courts, were without assurance of  
compensation for industrial accidents,  
without Federal assistance in  
accommodating labor disputes, and  
without national aid or advice in  
finding the places and the industries  
in which their labor was most need-  
ed. The country had no national  
system of road construction and  
development. Little intelligent at-  
tention was paid to the army, and not  
enough to the navy. The other re-  
publics of America distrusted us, be-  
cause they found that we thought  
first of the profits of American in-  
vestors and only as an after thought  
of impartial justice and helpful friend-  
ship. Its policy was provincial in all  
things; its purposes were out of har-  
mony with the temper and purpose  
of the people and the timely develop-  
ment of the nation's interests.

### American Business Set Free

So things stood when the Demo-  
cratic Party came into power. How

## LANTERN SLIDES

from your own, or our negatives.

*Burr* 3 Broadway

## Cook by Electricity



WHY?

BECAUSE IT IS CLEAN

In electric cooking there is no fire, consequently there  
is no smoke, no soot, no gases are given off.

No flues to clean, no matches scattered about the floor.

Electric Cooking is clean Cooking.

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SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD. TEL. No. 2660.

do they stand now? Alike in the  
domestic field and in the wide field of  
the commerce of the world, Ameri-  
can business and life and industry  
have been set free to move as they  
never moved before.

The tariff has been revised, not on  
the principle of repelling foreign  
trade, but upon the principle of  
encouraging it, upon something like a  
footing of equality with our own in  
respect of the terms of competition,  
and a Tariff Board has been created  
whose function it will be to keep the  
relations of America with foreign  
business and industry under constant  
observation, for the guidance alike  
of our business men and of our Con-  
gress. American energies are now  
directed toward the markets of the  
world.

The laws against trusts have been  
clarified by definition, with a view to  
making it plain that they were not  
directed against big business, but  
only against unfair business and the  
pretense of competition where there  
was none; and a Trade Commission  
has been created with powers of  
guidance and accommodation which  
have relieved business men of un-  
founded fears and set them upon the  
road to hopeful and confident enter-  
prise.

By the Federal Reserve act the  
supply of currency at the disposal of  
active business has been rendered  
elastic, taking its volume, not from a  
fixed body of investment securities,  
but from the liquid assets of daily  
trade; and these assets are assessed  
and accepted, not by distant groups of  
bankers in control of unavailable re-  
serves, but by bankers at the many  
centers of local exchange who are in  
touch with local conditions every-  
where.

Effective measures have been taken  
for the re-creation of an American  
merchant marine and the revival of  
the American carrying trade indis-  
pensable to our emancipation from  
the control which foreigners have so  
long exercised over the opportu-  
nities, the routes, and the methods of our  
commerce with other countries.

The Interstate Commerce Commis-  
sion is about to be reorganized to  
enable it to perform its great and  
important functions more promptly  
and more efficiently. We have cre-  
ated, extended, and improved the ser-  
vice of the parcel post.

So much we have done for busi-  
ness. What other party has under-  
stood the task so well or executed it  
so intelligently and energetically?  
What other party has attempted it at  
all? The Republican leaders, ap-  
parently, know of no means of as-  
sisting business but "protection." How  
to stimulate it and put it upon a  
new footing of energy and enter-  
prise they have not suggested.

### Aid to Farmers and Workers

For the farmers of the country we  
have virtually created commercial  
credit, by means of the Federal Re-

serve act and the Rural Credits act.  
They now have the standing of other  
business men in the money market.  
We have successfully regulated  
speculation in "futures" and estab-  
lished standards in the marketing of  
grains. By an intelligent Warehouse  
act we have assisted to make the  
standard crops available as never be-  
fore both for systematic marketing  
and as a security for loans from the  
banks. We have greatly added to  
the work of neighborhood demon-  
stration on the farm itself of improved  
methods of cultivation, and, through  
the intelligent extension of the func-  
tions of the Department of Agricul-  
ture, have made it possible for the  
farmer to learn systematically where  
his best markets are and how to get  
at them.

The workingmen of America have  
been given a veritable emancipation,  
by the legal recognition of a man's  
labor as part of his life, and not a  
merely marketable commodity; by

(Continued on Page 4)

# CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

## Save the Babies.

INFANT MORTALITY is something frightful. We can hardly realize  
that of all the children born in civilized countries, twenty-two per  
cent, or nearly one-quarter, die before they reach one year; thirty-  
seven per cent, or more than one-third, before they are five, and one-  
half before they are fifteen!

We do not hesitate to say that a timely use of Castoria would  
save a majority of these precious lives. Neither do we hesitate to  
say that many of these infantile deaths are occasioned by the use of  
narcotic preparations. Drops, tinctures and soothing syrups sold  
for children's complaints contain more or less opium, or morphine. They  
are, in considerable quantities, deadly poisons. In any quantity, they  
stupefy, retard circulation and lead to congestions, sickness, death.  
Castoria operates exactly the reverse. It causes the blood to circulate  
properly, opens the pores of the skin and allays fever.

The  
signature of *Dr. H. H. Fletcher* is on every wrapper  
of genuine Castoria  
Physicians Recommend Castoria.

"I have used your Castoria in cases of colic  
in children and have found it the best medicine  
of its kind on the market."  
J. E. STAFFORD, M. D.,  
Chicago, Ill.

"A medicine so valuable and beneficial for  
children as your Castoria is deserves the highest  
praise. I find it in use everywhere."  
J. S. ALEXANDER, M. D.,  
Omaha, Neb.

"Have used your Castoria on various occasions  
in suitable cases and have found it a palatable  
and efficient laxative, especially in the various  
diseases of childhood."  
CHAS. EDWARD GARDNER, M. D.,  
Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Your Castoria is a splendid remedy for  
children, known the world over. I use it in my  
practice and have no hesitation in recommend-  
ing it for the complaints of infants and  
children."  
J. A. BOARMAN, M. D.,  
Kansas City, Mo.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

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BRISTOL & LONDON.

Each 10's and 20's packet  
contains a coupon; each  
50's packet, 2 coupons.  
100 of these coupons  
can be exchanged for  
a beautiful photogravure  
reproduction of a famous  
painting.

A list of the  
paintings is  
given on the  
coupons.



# Never Fail

W. D. & H. O. WILLS,  
BRISTOL & LONDON.

# To Please

## ★ Star Garage Co. ★

PHONE WEST 197

New Series of Chandler Closed Cars  
For Hire

SEVEN-SEATER

\$5.00 Per Hour

125 BUBBLING WELL ROAD.



## Wilson in Acceptance Stands on Record

(Continued from Page 3)

to have been taken at the outset to open up the resources of Alaska. We have provided for national defense upon a scale never before seriously proposed upon the responsibility of an entire political party. We have driven the tariff lobby from cover and obliged it to substitute solid argument for private influence.

This extraordinary record must sound like a platform, a list of sanguine promises; but it is not. It is a record of promises made four years ago and now actually reflected in constructive legislation.

These things must profoundly disturb the thoughts and confound the plans of those who have made themselves believe that the Democratic Party neither understood nor was ready to assist the business of the country. In the great enterprises which it is its evident and inevitable destiny to undertake and carry through. The breaking up of the lobby must especially disconcert them; for it was through the lobby that they sought and were sure they had found the heart of things. The game of privilege can be played successfully by no other means.

**Democrats Are Progressive.** This record must equally astonish those who feared that the Democratic Party had not opened its heart to comprehend the demands of social justice. We have in four years come very near to carrying out the platform of the Progressive Party, as well as our own; for we also are progressives.

There is one circumstance connected with this program which ought to be very plainly stated. It was resisted at every step by the interests which the Republican Party had catered to and fostered at the expense of the country, and these same interests are now earnestly praying for a reaction which will save their privileges—for the restoration of sworn friends to power before it is too late to recover what they have lost. They fought with particular desperation and infinite resourcefulness the reform of the banking and currency system, knowing that to be the citadel of their control; and most anxiously are they hoping and planning for the amendment of the Federal Reserve act by the concentration of control in a single bank which the old familiar group of bankers can keep under their eye and direction. But while the "big men" who used to write the tariffs and command the assistance of the Treasury have been hostile—all but a few with vision—the average business man knows that he has been delivered, and that the fear that was once every day in his heart, that the men who controlled credit and directed enterprise from the committee rooms of Congress would crush him, is there no more, and will not return—unless the party that consulted only the "big men" should return to power—the party of masterly inactivity and cunning resourcefulness in standing pat to resist change.

The Republican Party is just the party that cannot meet the new conditions of a new age. It does not know the way and it does not wish new conditions. It tried to break away from the old leaders and could not. They still select its candidates and dictate its policy, still resist change, still hanker after the old conditions, still know no methods of encouraging business but the old methods. When it changes its leaders and its purposes and brings its ideas up to date it will have the right to ask the American people to give it power again; but not until then. A new age, an age of revolutionary change, needs new purposes and new ideas.

**Lived Up to Neutrality.** In foreign affairs we have been guided by principles clearly conceived and consistently lived up to. Perhaps they have not been fully comprehended because they have hitherto governed international affairs only in theory, not in practice. They are simple, obvious, easily stated, and fundamental to American ideals.

We have been neutral not only because it was the fixed and traditional policy of the United States to stand aloof from the politics of Europe and because we had had no part either of action or of policy in the influences which brought on the present war, but also because it was manifestly our duty to prevent, if it were possible, the indefinite extension of the fires of hate and desolation kindled by that terrible conflict and seek to save mankind by reserving our strength and our resources for the anxious and difficult days of restoration and healing which must follow when peace will have to build its house anew.

The rights of our own citizens, of course, became involved; that was inevitable. Where they did, this was our guiding principle: that property rights can be vindicated by claims for damages, and no modern nation can decline to arbitrate such claims; but the fundamental rights of humanity cannot be. The loss of life is irreparable. Neither can direct

violations of a nation's sovereignty await vindication in suits for damages. The nation that violates these essential rights must expect to be checked and called to account by direct challenge and resistance. If at once makes the quarrel in part our own. These are plain principles, and we have never lost sight of them or departed from them, whatever the stress or the perplexity of circumstance or the provocation to hasty resentment. The record is clear and consistent throughout and stands distinct and definite for any one to judge who wishes to know the truth about it.

The seas were not broad enough to keep the infection of the conflict out of our own politics. The passions and intrigues of certain active groups and combinations of men amongst us who were born under foreign flags injected the poison of disloyalty into our own most critical affairs, laid violent hands upon many of our industries, and subjected us to the shame of divisions of sentiment and purpose in which America was condemned and forgotten. It is part of the business of this year of reckoning and settlement to speak plainly and act with unmistakable purpose in rebuke of these things, in order that they may be forever hereafter impossible. I am the candidate of a party, but I am above all things else an American citizen. I neither seek the favor nor fear the displeasure of that small alien element amongst us which puts loyalty to any foreign power before loyalty to the United States.

**Defends Mexican Policy.** While Europe was at war our own continent, one of our own neighbors, was shaken by revolution. In that matter, too, principle was plain and it was imperative that we should live up to it if we were to deserve the trust of any real partisan of the right as free men see it. We have professed to believe, and we do believe, that the people of small and weak States have the right to expect to be dealt with exactly as the people of big and powerful States would be. We have acted upon that principle in dealing with the people of Mexico.

Our recent pursuit of bandits into Mexican territory was no violation of that principle. We ventured to enter Mexican territory only because there were no military forces in Mexico that could protect our border from hostile attack and our own people from violence, and we have committed there no single act of hostility or interference even with the sovereign authority of the Republic of Mexico itself. It was a plain case of the violation of our own sovereignty which could not wait to be vindicated by damages and for which there was no other remedy. The authorities of Mexico were powerless to prevent it.

Many serious wrongs against the property, many irreparable wrongs against the persons, of Americans have been committed within the territory of Mexico herself during this confused revolution, wrongs which could not be effectually checked so long as there was no constituted power in Mexico which was in a position to check them. We could not act directly in that matter ourselves without denying Mexicans the right to any revolution at all which disturbed us and making the emancipation of her own people await our own interest and convenience.

For it is their emancipation that they are seeking—blindly, it may be, and as yet ineffectually, but with profound and passionate purpose and within their unquestionable right, apply what true American principle you will—a principle that an American would publicly avow. The people of Mexico have not been suffered to own their own country or direct their own institutions. Outsiders, men out of other nations and with interests too often alien to their own, have dictated what their privileges and opportunities should be and who should control their land, their lives, and their resources—some of them Americans, pressing for things they could never have got in their own country. The Mexican people are entitled to attempt their liberty from such influences; and so long as I have anything to do with the action of our great Government I shall do everything in my power to prevent any one standing in their way. I know that this is hard for some persons to understand; but it is not hard for the plain people of the United States to understand. It is hard doctrine only for those who wish to get something for themselves out of Mexico. There are men, and noble women, too, not a few, of our own people, thank God, whose fortunes are invested in great properties in Mexico who yet see the case with true vision and assess its issues with true American feeling. The rest can be left for the present out of the reckoning until this enslaved people has had its day of struggle toward the light. I have heard no one who was free from such influences propose interference with the United States with the internal affairs of Mexico. Certainly no friend of the Mexican people has proposed it.

**Calls Huerta Unspeakable.** The people of the United States are capable of great sympathies and a noble pity in dealing with problems of this kind. As their spokesman and representative, I have tried to act in the spirit they would wish me show. The people of Mexico are striving for the rights that are fundamental to life and happiness—15,000,000 oppressed men, overburdened women, and pitiful children in virtual bondage in their own home of fertile lands and inexhaustible treasure! Some of

the leaders of the revolution may often have been mistaken and violent and selfish, but the revolution itself was inevitable and is right. The unspeakable Huerta betrayed the very comrades he served, traitorously overthrew the Government of which he was a trusted part, impudently spoke for the very forces that had driven his people to the rebellion with which he had pretended to sympathize. The men who overcame him and drove him out represent at least the fierce passion of reconstruction which lies at the very heart of liberty; and so long as they represent, however imperfectly, such a struggle for deliverance, I am ready to serve their ends when I can. So long as the power of recognition rests with me the Government of the United States will refuse to extend the hand of welcome to any one who obtains power in a sister republic by treachery and violence. No permanency can be given the affairs of any republic by a title based upon intrigue and assassination. I declared that to be the policy of this Administration within three weeks after I assumed Presidency. Here again I vow it. I am more interested in the fortunes of oppressed men and pitiful women and children than in any property rights whatever. Mistakes I have no doubt made in this perplexing business, but not in purpose or object.

More is involved than the immediate destinies of Mexico and the relations of the United States with a distressed and distracted people. All America looks on. Test is now being made of us whether we be sincere lovers of popular liberty or not and are indeed to be trusted to respect national sovereignty among our weaker neighbors. We have undertaken these many years to play big brother to the republics of this hemisphere. This is the day of our test whether we mean, or have ever meant, to play that part for our own benefit wholly or also for theirs. Upon the outcome of that test (its outcome in their minds, not in ours) depends every relationship of the United States with Latin America, whether in politics or in commerce and enterprise. These are great issues and lie at the heart of the gravest tasks of the future, tasks both economic and political and very intimately intertwined with many of the most vital of the new issues of the politics of the world. The republics of America have in the last three years been drawing together in a new spirit of accommodation, mutual understanding, and cordial co-operation. Much of the politics of the world in the years to come will depend upon their relationships with one another. It is a barren and provincial statesmanship that loses sight of such things!

**Problems of the Future.** The future, the immediate future, will bring us squarely face to face with many great and exacting problems which will search us through and through whether we be able and ready to play the part in the world that we mean to play. It will not bring us into their presence slowly, gently, with ceremonious introduction, but suddenly and at once, the moment the war in Europe is over. They will be new problems, most of them; many will be old problems in a new setting and with new elements which we have never dealt with or reckoned the force and meaning of before. They will require for their solution new thinking, fresh courage, and resourcefulness, and in some matters radical reconsiderations of policy. We must be ready to mobilize our resources alike of brains and of materials.

It is not a future to be afraid of. It is, rather, a future to stimulate and excite us to the display of the best powers that are in us. We may enter it with confidence when we are sure that we understand it—and we have provided ourselves already with the means of understanding it. Look first at what it will be necessary that the nations of the world should do to make the days to come tolerable and fit to live and work in; and then look at our part in what is to follow and our own duty of preparation. For we must be prepared both in resources and in policy.

There must be a just and settled peace, and we here in America must contribute the full force of our enthusiasm and of our authority as a nation to the organization of that peace upon world-wide foundations that cannot easily be shaken. No nation should be forced to take sides in any quarrel in which its own honor and integrity and the fortunes of its own people are not involved; but no nation can any longer remain neutral as against any willful disturbance of the peace of the world. The effects of war can no longer be confined to the areas of battle. No nation stands wholly apart in interest when the life and interests of all nations are thrown into confusion and peril. If hopeful and generous enterprise is to be renewed, if the healing and helpful arts of life are indeed to be revived when peace comes again, a new atmosphere of justice and friendship must be generated by means the world has never tried before. The nations of the world must unite in point guarantees that whatever is done to disturb the whole world's life must first be tested in the court of the whole world's opinion before it is attempted.

**Preparations for World Peace.** These are the new foundations the world must build for itself, and we must play our part in the reconstruction, generously and without too much thought of our separate interests. We must make ourselves ready to play it intelligently, vigorously, and well. One of the contributions we must make to the world's peace is this: We must see to it that the people in our insular possessions are treated in

their own lands as we would treat them here, and make the rule of the United States mean the same thing everywhere—the same justice, the same consideration for the essential rights of men.

Besides contributing our ungrudging moral and practical support to the establishment of peace throughout the world we must actively and intelligently prepare ourselves to do our full service in the trade and industry which are to sustain and develop the life of the nations in the days to come.

We have already been provident in this great matter and supplied ourselves with the instrumentalities of prompt adjustment. We have created, in the Federal Trade Commission, a means of inquiry and of accommodation in the field of commerce which ought both to co-ordinate the enterprises of our traders and manufacturers and to remove the barriers of misunderstanding and of a too technical interpretation of the law. In the new Tariff Commission we have added another instrumentality of observation and adjustment which promises to be immediately serviceable. The Trade Commission substitutes counsel and accommodation for the harsher processes of legal restraint, and the tariff Commission ought to substitute facts for prejudices and theories. Our exporters have for some time had the advantage of working in the new light thrown upon foreign markets and opportunities of trade by the intelligent inquiries and activities of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce which the Democratic Congress so wisely created in 1912. The Tariff Commission completes the machinery by which we shall be enabled to open up our legislative policy to the facts as they develop.

**No More Provincialism.** We can no longer indulge our traditional provincialism. We are to play a leading part in the world drama whether we wish it or not. We shall lend, not borrow; act for ourselves, not imitate or follow; organize and initiate, not peep about merely to see where we may get in.

We have already formulated and agreed upon a policy of law which will explicitly remove the ban now supposed to rest upon co-operation among our exporters in seeking and securing their proper place in the markets of the world. The field will be free, the instrumentalities at hand. It will only remain for the masters of enterprise among us to act in energetic concert and for the Government of the United States to insist upon the maintenance throughout the world of those conditions of fairness and of even-handed justice in the commercial dealings of the nations with one another upon which, after all, in the last analysis, the peace and ordered life of the world must ultimately depend.

At home also we must see to it that the men who plan and develop and direct our business enterprises shall enjoy definite and settled conditions of law, a policy accommodated to the freest progress. We have set the just and necessary limits. We have put all kinds of unfair competition under the ban and penalty of the law. We have barred monopoly. These fatal and ugly things being excluded, we must now quicken action and facilitate enterprise by every just means within our choice. There will be peace in the business world, and, with peace, revived confidence and life.

We ought both to husband and to develop our natural resources: our mines, our forests, our water power. I wish we could have made more progress than we have made in this vital matter; and I call once more, with the deepest earnestness and solicitude, upon the advocates of a careful and provident conservation, on the one hand, and the advocates of a free and inviting field for private capital, on the other, to get together in a spirit of genuine accommodation and agreement and set this great policy forward at once.

We must hearten and quicken the spirit and efficiency of labor throughout our whole industrial system by everywhere and in all occupations, doing justice to the laborer, not only by paying a living wage but also by making all the conditions that surround labor what they ought to be. And we must do more than justice. We must safeguard life and promote health and safety in every occupation in which they are threatened or imperiled. That is more than justice, and, better, because it is humanity and economy.

We must co-ordinate the railway systems of the country for national

use and must facilitate and promote their development with a view to that co-ordination and to their better adaptation as a whole to the life and trade and defense of the nation. The life and industry of the country can be free and unhampered only if these arteries are open, efficient, and complete.

Thus shall we stand ready to meet the future as circumstances and international policy effect their unfolding, whether the changes come slowly or come fast and without preface.

**Day of Little Americanism Over.** I have not spoken explicitly, gentlemen, of the platform adopted at St. Louis; but it has been implicit in all that I have said. I have sought to interpret its spirit and meaning. The people of the United States do not need to be assured now that that platform is a definite pledge, a practical program. We have proved to them that our promises are made to be kept.

We hold very definite ideals. We believe that the energy and initiative of our people have been too narrowly coached and superintended; that they should be set free, as we have set them free, to disperse themselves throughout the nation; that they should not be concentrated in the hands of a few powerful guides and guardians, as our opponents have again and again, in effect if not in purpose, sought to concentrate them. We believe, moreover—who that looks about him now with comprehending eye can fail to believe?—that the day of Little Americanism, with its narrow horizons, when methods of "protection" and industrial nursing were the chief study of our provincial statesmen, are past and gone and that a day of enterprise has at last dawned for the United States, whose field is the wide world.

We hope to see the stimulus of

that new day draw all America, the republics of both continents, on to a new life and energy and initiative in the great affairs of peace. We are Americans for Big America, and rejoice to look forward to the days in which America shall strive to stir the world without irritating it or drawing it on to new antagonisms. When the nations with which we deal shall at last come to see upon what deep foundations of humanity and justice our passion for peace rests, and when all mankind shall look upon our great people with a new sentiment of admiration, friendly rivalry and real affection, as upon a people who, though keen to succeed, seeks

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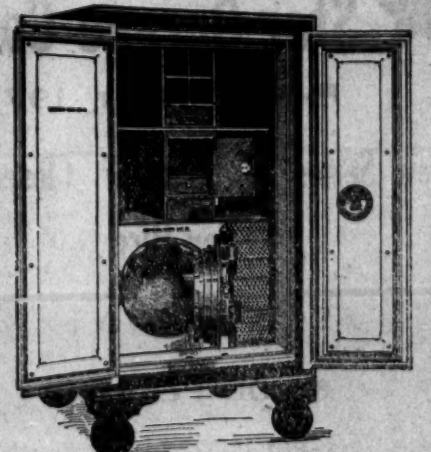
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## GERMAN LINES' REPORT SHOWS LARGER EARNING IN WAR'S SECOND YEAR

Since December, 1915, Railroad Receipts Broke All Records For Peace, Is Claim

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

The Deutsche Ueberseedienst reports: Berlin, September 30.—Official figures have now been published, dealing with the receipts of the German State Railways. The receipts for the transportation of goods were as follows:

Million Marks  
August, 1913, to July, 1914: 2226  
August, 1914, to July, 1915: 1868 a decrease of 16%.  
August, 1915, to July, 1916: 2245 1. e. more than during the last peace year.

Since the beginning of December, 1915, the receipts broke all previous peace records. The receipts for passenger traffic decreased by 32% during the first year of the war, but, in the second year of war, the receipts were only 21% less than the receipts during the last year of peace, and were 112 million Marks higher than during the first year of war.

At the meeting of the board of directors of the Deutsche Bank, it was declared that the profits of the first six months of the current year exceed those of the corresponding period of the preceding year. The deposits show a further increase, while the liquid assets are higher than before.

A census in the Grandduchy of Baden, taken on September 1, showed the number of cattle increased during the period from July 15, to September 1, 1916, from 867,111 to 817,889.

The authorities have decided to maintain the additional bread allowances for hard working persons, which were introduced a few months ago and, further, to concede to all persons between 12 and 17 years of age a minimum of 50 grams of flour per day. This decision is caused by the results of the harvest, which is essentially better than in the preceding year. It is possible to maintain the increases during the whole year.

The authorities declare that the increase is based on conservative reports about the size of the new crops. The price of rye flour has been reduced by 1 Mark per 100 kilograms. It is expected that grits, oats and other cereals for soups will be produced in larger quantities within a short time, which means a considerable improvement in the victualling of the people. Besides, it is important to note that the fodder crops, especially oats and barley, are much superior to last year's crops.

The German output of steel has been as follows:

August, 1916 1,412,326 tons, against July, 1916 1,365,641 tons, or August, 1916 52,308 tons per work day, against July, 1916 52,524 tons per work day.

At a meeting of the German Pig Iron Association, it was reported that the demand continues to be lively for all sorts. It is expected that the shipments in September will be larger than in August.

According to the Bulgarian Telegraphic Agency, the Charge d'Affaires of the United States, Mr. William Marfield, accompanied by several foreign correspondents, investigated the reported atrocities in the Dobrudja. These gentlemen arrived in Dobrich on September 17, where they were received by the Mayor, the military authorities and numerous other persons.

They went to work immediately and declared that the Rumanian soldiers committed atrocities in a way which permits no doubt. From Dobrich, they went to the village of Baladscha, which had been set afire and where inhabitants had been massacred or driven away by the Rumanians. They also visited the villages of Karilas and Nasradim, which had also been the scenes of atrocities.

On September 18, they went to Silistria where they most carefully investigated the crimes committed by the Rumanians. They then inspected the villages of Kalipetrovo, Aidemir, Babuck, Baratschi, Yenikoy, Karasomer and Sreberna. On the way, they visited the battlefield of Saacsanlas. Time being short and communication difficult, the investigation committee was unable to visit most of the villages where atrocities had occurred.

In the Paris edition of the New York Herald of September 26, which has now come to hand, a report of the New York edition, dated August 12, is re-printed, in which it is said that the Germans, shortly before the outbreak of the war, attempted to

create trouble in Hayti. It can be stated on best authority that the report is untrue and that the Germans, neither in North, South, or Central America, meddled or intended to meddle with the policies of the countries in question.

It is reported from Stockholm that the military Governor of Bukharest has decreed the closing of all restaurants, clubs and cafes, in view of the fact that the public are discussing war topics in an incorrect manner, thus contributing to the spreading of invented and malicious reports. Promenading in the streets has also been forbidden.

The streets are to be used exclusively as a way to the working places. Even stopping in front of shop windows is not allowed. A large list of persons to be expelled from Bukharest is to be issued, including the chief editor of the paper Adevurul and Colonel Malinescu. Russian papers are inclined to think that these measures are taken in order to prevent the downfall of the Ministry.

The Bulgarian paper Mir writes: "Shortly before the fall of the fortress of Turtukal, large numbers of Rumanian soldiers fled into the city, looted shops and butchered women, children and old men. When the fortress surrendered, Rumanian officers killed all Bulgarians who had been enlisted by force into the Rumanian army. Thus the Commander of the 74th regiment, Marovitch, killed 15 Bulgarians and Stephen of the same regiment killed seven or eight.

Of 2,000 Mohammedan Bulgarians who had been recruited in Turtukal, only 400 survived. When the news of the surrender of the fortress arrived, about 5,000 soldiers attempted to cross the Danube, but only 1,000 reached the eastern bank of the river.

Eleven British trawlers were sunk in the North Sea on September 23 by a German submarine and four Belgian lighters were sunk on the same day at the entrance to the Channel by another submarine.

A naval air-ship, on September 27, successfully attacked the aero station of Lebara and the defense batteries on the Island of Oesel. The airship returned unharmed, in spite of the heaviest shelling.

Competent authorities state that neither the steamer Kelyinea, nor the steamer Strathway were attacked by German submarines and that consequently the reports of the British press and of the Paris edition of the New York Herald, pretending that these steamers had been torpedoed by the Germans without warning, are untrue.

At a meeting of the Main Committee of the Reichstag, the political situation was discussed. The Imperial Chancellor, Secretary of State von Jagow, Dr. Helfferich, Admiral von Capelle, Dr. Lisao, Count Roedern and the Prussian Minister of War, Wild von Hohenborn, were present.

The Prussian Vice-Minister of War, Lieutenant-General von Wandel has resigned, owing to ill-health. The Emperor granted the resignation in the most gracious form, conferred upon von Wandel the title of General of Infantry and placed him a la suite of the 74th regiment (Hanover).

The discussions in the Plenum of the Reichstag and in the Committee have created the impression that the German Government and the Chief Army Command have come to a new decision with regard to the submarine warfare.

The newspapers are excited over the American volunteers in the enemy's flying corps. It is stated by a competent authority that no new decision has been arrived at by the Government and that Government does not consider the volunteering of Americans as a breach of neutrality. The German Ambassador at Constantinople, Count Metterschich zur Gracht, has been granted leave of absence. The functions of the Embassy will be taken over by the pre-

sent Minister to the Hague, Baron von Kuehlmann, who was formerly First Councillor at the Embassy at Constantinople.

It is reported from Zurich that the member of the Federal Council, Hoffmann, communicated to the National Council that the economic convention between Germany and Switzerland has been signed. He added that the result was satisfactory for Switzerland and it obtained the necessary materials for the alimentary and maintenance of Swiss industry.

The German Minister for Interior Affairs, Dr. Helfferich, in order to give the widest possible publicity to the names of firms who, in spite of British coercion, still continue to trade with Germany and her Allies, has compiled all British blacklists as published by the London Gazette. These lists are given free of charge through the German Ministry of Commerce and Agriculture to all German firms and persons who are interested in the matter.

The British have confiscated the mail by the liner Heilig Olav, bound for New York and of the Danish steamer Ceres, plying between Copenhagen and Iceland.

The following subscriptions to the fifth war loan have been made:

Million Marks.  
Kasseler Stadtverwaltung .. 10.5  
Automobilfabrik Benz .. 10  
Westphalisches Kohlenyndikat .. 10  
Sparkasse Darmstadt .. 6  
Hochster Farwerke .. 1  
Handelskammer Darmstadt .. 8  
Ludwig Eisenwerke .. 5  
Hult und Neufeld .. 5  
Spitrus-Bank .. 20  
Sparkasse Duisburg .. 7.5  
Deutsches Robelens Syndikat .. 5

It is reported from Sofia that a hostile aeroplane, from a great height, dropped five small bombs on the town. One man and two horses were killed, while one woman and one child were slightly wounded.

The following subscriptions to the fifth war loan have been made:

Million Marks.  
Rheinische Landwirtschaftskammer .. 15  
Sparkasse Worms .. 10.5  
Frankfurter Allgemeine Versicherungs-Gesellschaft .. 8  
Sparkasse Stettin .. 5

The Main Committee of the Reichstag reported in the Plenum of the military situation on all the fronts. They approved of the Chancellor's declaration about the uselessness of peace offerings. The members of the Reichstag, Blummann, Schleffer and Stresemann, proposed to appoint a permanent committee for foreign affairs, which is to be authorized to meet at any time, also when the Reichstag is adjourned.

According to a report from Sofia, the Sub-Chief of the Bulgarian General Staff, Colonel Lukoff, has been appointed Chief of the General Staff, as successor to General Sostoff, who died recently.

Reports from Sofia state that a French biplane flew over Sofia on September 30. It was immediately attacked by fortress artillery. The aeroplane could drop only one bomb, which fell to the ground north of the town.

Aviators brought down the raider near Gebian. Both aviators, a French pilot and a Serbian observer, were unhurt and were made prisoners.

A report from Amsterdam states that the steamer Kambanjan, bound from Amsterdam to Bahia, the steamer Frisia, from South America and the steamer Common Wyne, from Paramaribo to Amsterdam, were forced to leave their mails in England.

At the shareholders meeting of the Haape Iron and Steel Works, the president of the board of directors, Kloeckner, stated: "At the beginning of the year under report, the production amounted to 60 per cent of the production during peace time, but it has now increased to 80 per cent. As the new plant of furnaces is now running, the peace record will soon be reached."

"The extension of the coal industry made it possible to meet the strong demand, which is also coming from neutral countries, completely abandoned by the British industries. The war industries caused the extension of the high grade work and the construction of new plants for these purposes become necessary. The Haape Iron and Steel works pay a dividend of 16 per cent."

## Shipping Bulletins

Further news regarding the fire on the s.s. American was brought yesterday by vessels arriving from Hongkong. The American is a French river-boat which runs between Kwan-chau-wan to Hongkong. She caught fire near Tsin Wan Bay when on a voyage up the river.

The fire burnt fiercely and the Captain despatched a small boat containing two men to a Police Station for assistance. After some delay the Water Police were communicated with and the No. 1 fire boat was sent out. The Brigade under the command of Major Macdonald, Superintendent Engineer, left Hongkong the same morning at 9.30. The trip occupied nearly two hours and on arrival the s.s. American was practically burnt out. The wreck lies one mile west of North Point East Brothers. So far as is known no lives were lost. At half tide about six feet of mast is above surface. It is understood that the Kowloon Dock Company, Ltd., have the salvage operations in hand.

The Public Utility Commissioners of the Philippine Islands have denied a petition by Messrs. Yuchanasy and Co. to sell the coastwise steamer Governor Forbes. The Board held that the sale of the Governor Forbes would be prejudicial to the rights and interests of the people of the Philippine Islands. There is a possibility of an appeal being made against the decision.

Notice is given that on or about the 14th instant, by order of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board, operations for dredging at Pootung Point will be commenced. Whilst these are in process of execution the passage south of the head-and-stern moorings in the 6th, 7th and 8th sections of the harbor will be closed to steamer traffic. Notice is further given that, in order to give free scope to the dredgers, owners of the launches, and other small craft, moored below the Point, must have these removed not later than the 13th instant.

## Shipping Transfers

Mr. J. H. Brown, from shore has gone 2nd officer on the Anping.

Mr. E. J. Bucknall, 3rd engineer on the Hsinking has resigned and has joined as 2nd engineer in another company.

Mr. S. Vaughan, 3rd engineer on the Hsinfung has gone same rank on the Hsinking.

Mr. M. Henderson, from short leave has gone 2nd engineer on the Hsinfung.

Mr. E. B. Foster, chief engineer on the Klangteen is on short leave.



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## PRESIDENTIAL MANDATES

Chang Chi-chi is appointed Special Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Yunnan.

Chao Tsen-pao, Superintendent of Wuchow Customs, Lu An-chang, Superintendent of Changsha Customs, Kung Chao-yang, Superintendent of Canton Customs, and Siau Hang-yu, Superintendent of Shenchow Customs, have been relieved from office and are instructed to wait for other appointments.

Hsu Tzu-chen has been appointed Acting Superintendent of Mengtsue Customs in place of Lu Yu who has been dismissed from office.

## American Woman's Club

Yesterday's meeting of the American Woman's Club was a record one in point of numbers and the tea hostesses, Mrs. W. H. Lunt and Mrs. J. Trevor Thomas, with their assistants, had a busy time providing refreshments for the hundred and more members and friends present. There were three guests of honor, Miss Jessie Ackerman, F. R. G. S., Miss Belle Bennett, L. L. D. and Miss Mabel Head, the two latter being President and Secretary respectively of the Woman's Council of the Methodist Church, South and all three brought greetings from their home clubs, which with reminiscences of summer holidays by several members and a letter of greeting from Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles, President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs in America, provided a full afternoon's enjoyment. Mrs. Lobington presided and twelve new applications for membership were received.

## CHEKIANG TRACK MEET

Special correspondents of The China Press Hangchow, October 3.—An athletic event of great interest is the approaching provincial track meet which will take place in three or four weeks. The meet is being organized under the auspices of the provincial educational authorities. There are thirty middle schools in Chekiang all of which are being invited to send teams.

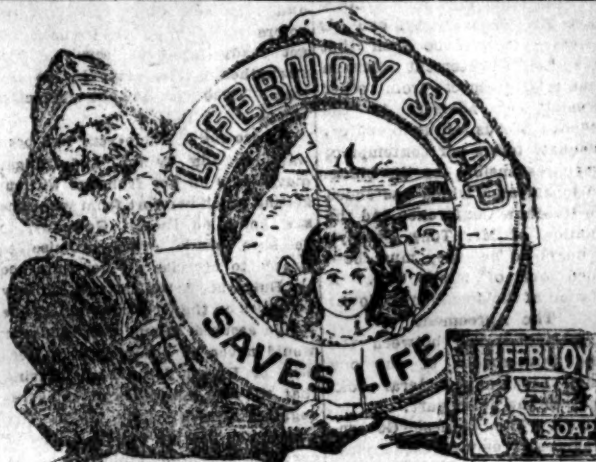
The middle schools of Hangchow are unwontedly busy whipping their teams into shape. After the last Far Eastern Olympic Games, the reports of which made quite a stir in Hangchow, the officials and educators were much chagrined when they learned that none of the glory which China won in winning the meet could be shared by Chekiang, as this province had no representatives to take part in it. They determined to do what they could to get ready for the next Far Eastern Olympics which take place in Japan in 1917.

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## The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR  
EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYSTHE CHINA PRESS Incorporated,  
Delaware, Publishers

## WEATHER

Fine weather. Very constant Autumnal  
monsoon along all our coasts.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, OCTOBER 5, 1916

The Aoki Agreement  
(Peking Gazette)

WE are able today to publish the original Chinese text of the agreement of service between the Chinese Government and Lieutenant-General Aoki. On Saturday we printed the false version which had been communicated to Chang Hsun and others with the deliberate object of inflaming the Military against Mr. Tong Shao-yi and his followers. It will be seen that General Aoki's agreement differs in no material respect from other agreements of advisers to the President. Words fall us to express in adequate terms our contempt of the men responsible for the blackguardly campaign which has ended in the Hsueh Conference and the resignation of Mr. Tong Shao-yi. They ought to be—they must be—hounded out of public life. A translation of the document follows:

## The Agreement

"Agreement made between the Chinese Government of the one part and Lieutenant-General Aoki of Japan of the other part:

"Art. 1. The Chinese Government agrees to employ Lieutenant-General Aoki of Japan as military adviser to the President of the Republic of China for a term of two years, the term to begin . . . of the 5th year to . . . of the 7th year of the Republic (the date when the President's term of office expires).

"Art. 2. The said Adviser shall be under the control of the President's Office; and his duties shall be to reply to enquiries of the President and make investigations when required to do so by the President. The Adviser shall obey the Mandate or order relating to the secrecy of military affairs.

"Art. 3. The Chinese Government agrees to pay the Adviser the annual salary of 35,000 Yen (Japanese) and another sum of Yen 5,000 for the employment of assistants, translators and other miscellaneous expenses, making a total of Yen 40,000 per annum. The sum shall be paid into the Yokohama Specie Bank at Peking in monthly instalments by the Chinese Ministry of Finance to the credit of the Adviser. No other expenses shall be payable to the said Adviser.

"Art. 4. The Chinese Government shall bear all travelling expenses incurred by the Adviser when despatched to make investigations at the request of the Chinese Government.

"Art. 5. This agreement shall be temporarily suspended during such time as the Adviser may be compelled to return to Japan on account of illness, family affairs or war. This clause shall not apply when the Adviser takes an ordinary leave of absence by mutual consent of not more than two months in the year.

"Art. 6. This agreement shall be made in duplicate in Chinese, one of which shall be kept by the Adviser and the other by the President's Office."

## A Genuine Tribute

"My visit to the Philippines," says former Governor David I. Walsh of Massachusetts in an interview appearing in the Boston Post, "was a revelation to me. I did not think it possible that such a great work could be accomplished in such a short space of 15 years. One of the greatest pages of American history has been written through America's development of the islands, and no American can visit them without being proud of his citizenship. The progress is simply marvellous.

"Education and the influence of Americans are going to produce in the future a splendid body of leaders and a fine citizenship. I think that at present the extent to which the native Filipinos control and direct the government of the islands is not understood fully in the United States. Every dollar ever spent in the islands, except that spent by the national government on the army and navy, has been raised by taxation of the natives.

"They have today many most substantial citizens fit for public service. The chief justice of the Supreme Court and two of his associates are native Filipinos, and

## War Now Forced On Greece

Those Who Favored Neutrality Accept the Conflict with Full Confidence

By Adamantios Th. Polyzoides  
(Diplomatist and Journalist)

From among the many reports that with more or less delay succeed in reaching us from Greece, one contradicting the other in many instances, one thing appears to be clear, and that is the nation-wide resentment of the Bulgarian invasion into Eastern Macedonia. Had it not been for that Greece would be willing to continue a neutral policy, at least till next Spring, at which time the demobilized reserves would have had a much needed rest after ten months of camp and barracks life, and would also have the opportunity of strengthening their home and business affairs, which were neglected to the detriment of the suffering of the entire population of the country. Also, the classes of 1915 and 1916 now being called to the colors would have every chance to get ready for field service, thus strengthening the army by no less than 75,000 to 100,000 first-class troops.

Greece for a whole year has been watching the Teuton and Bulgarian movements on her frontiers without getting much comfort from what she saw going on there. Germany, to be sure, made every promise to Greece to exercise all her influence on Bulgaria in the latter's military activities on the Greek border. Thus Berlin assured Athens that Monastir would never be occupied by a German or Bulgarian force, thus proving that the two comrades at arms recognized Greek rights to a city which was Serbian only by right of conquest. Teuton diplomacy went even as far as to promise Monastir, with half of Albania, to Greece, provided she kept neutral for all the period of the war. It was then that Greece assured the Central Empires that, although not fighting, she considered herself an ally of Serbia, and therefore could not, under any circumstances, trade her neutrality in consideration of Serbian lands or even Albanian territory. Greece asked only one thing of Germany, and this was to keep the Bulgars out of Greek territory, and if possible to afford protection to the Greek element persecuted with systematic thoroughness by the Turks both in Thrace and in Asia Minor.

Monastir was taken by the Germans early last November and the news created a great sensation all over Greece. Berlin, however, assured the Greek Government that the occupation of that city was dictated by reasons of military necessity, and, in order to avoid hurting Greek feelings, no Bulgars would ever enter the place. Two days after this German declaration Bulgarian troops were in absolute control of a city they coveted so much.

As if that were not enough, German Zeppelins made shortly afterward their appearance over Salonica, and Greek victims paid the penalty for believing German assurances.

The occupation of the fort of Rupel early last May by the German and Bulgarian forces was a further proof of Teuton insincerity to Greece.

The Skouleidis Ministry fell on account of Rupel. It is a fact that the nation did not want war at the time, as it does not want war today, but at the same time no Greek can accept the idea that, in order to avoid war, Greek forts must fall into Bulgarian hands. To every policy there is an end, and this applies to watchful waiting and to peace at any price.

Events have justified apprehensions, and the one capital fact which remains now is this: That war is forced upon Greece and cannot be avoided without a catastrophe. Greek neutrality up to the present may have brought certain advantages to the country; no one will deny that, especially in view of what all small nations who entered the conflict have suffered and suffer to date.

But there is no advantage which can pay Greece for the loss of her Eastern Macedonian provinces and the subsequent Bulgarian aggrandizement at the expense of Hellas. The Skouleidis Government was wrong in that it thought that Ger-

all give testimony of their splendid public service. The speaker of the assembly, a young man of 36 years, is a leader of foresight, and has for 12 years been a public servant in various capacities. The president of the Philippines University, teachers in colleges and schools, doctors and nurses in hospitals, officials and clerks in public offices, are all native Filipinos, and their capacity and fitness cannot be questioned.

"These people, though they differ from us racially, have many fundamentals and a growing capacity for progress nationally and commercially, that will in the not distant future make Americans proud of the part they have played, taking the Filipinos by the hand and leading them to a place among the progressive peoples of the world.

many and Bulgaria might be satisfied with only the occupation of Rupel; the Greek nation, on the contrary, knew that Repel was the beginning of a carefully planned campaign of Bulgaria to use Germany as a shield for occupying in a peaceful way the richest territories of Greek Macedonia. How was this to be avoided? There was only one way; namely, to attack Bulgaria and her allies whenever any further attempt was made to invade Greek territory.

Alexander Zaimis, who formed the new Cabinet, took up patiently the task of fulfilling the requests of the Entente as expressed in their ultimatum. Demobilization of the army started immediately, and, as in the opinion of the Entente's Ministers the process was taking some time, they insisted upon having it shortened by one month, a demand which was accepted by the Greek Government. Everything seemed to enter upon a new phase of relative tranquillity, conditions were getting better, the misunderstandings created in the last ten months between Greece and the Allies seemed to be vanishing under way of mutual explanations, the Entente Ministers gave repeated assurances that what their Governments wanted of Greece was not her intervention, but a continued sincere and benevolent neutrality, and the Greek people, just released from the burdens of military life, were eagerly returning to their homes and families, whom they had not seen for ten months.

Then suddenly came the latest allied offensive on the Balkan front. From Florina to the Nestos and the Aegean Sea the cannon started booming. The Bulgars, beaten in their first counter-attacks, soon got the upper hand, and then the Greek people clearly saw that the Bulgarian Army was not trying to meet the Entente's forces on the points where they were opposing them, but on the contrary advanced on points held by Greek troops, such as the forts of Lize, Pheas Petras, and Starchista, and the banks of the Nestos, and finally Kavalla, Serres, and Drama. On the Dolran front, where strong Franco-British forces opened a strong attack, the Bulgars withdrew, but they advanced within the Greek territory of Biglistas and Nalbanki and Koritsa and Kastoria, where they were sure to find only a slight Serbian resistance, with no one else to oppose them.

The attitude of the Greek frontier garrisons which in force attacked the hated invader speaks eloquently for the sentiments of the entire Greek nation in face of the Bulgarian advance.

Greek intervention loomed large for a moment. In vain the diplomats of the Central Powers tried to convince the Zaimis Government that occupation by the Bulgarians of Greek territories would not be permanent. Greek public opinion would not listen to any Teuton guarantee. What was asked was immediate withdrawal of the German as well as Bulgarian forces from the Hellenic lands, and this seemed impossible in the eyes of the Berlin and Sofia Government.

A peculiar situation arose for the Zaimis Ministry, which under no circumstances would act as a war ministry. And in the midst of this turmoil Rumanian intervention on the side of the Allies came unexpectedly and threw the whole of Greece into the wildest excitement. The Greek people in a moment understood that there was no time for neutrality any longer. If Bulgaria was to pay for her arrogance, this was the time, and if Greece was to preserve not only her independence, but her prestige as well, this was the only chance left her after two years of hesitation.

Premier Zaimis has wisely decided that in case of going to war on the side of the Entente there was a more experienced man to take the country through the new enterprise, and this is Venizelos, the man who could muster 50,000 men under his banner in University Avenue and who has the absolute confidence and support of the Entente.

New Venizelos is in full control of the situation, and Greece may look forward confident of her future.

Here, from one of the most prominent Democrats in the United States, says The Cablenews-American of Manila, we have a handsome tribute not only to the present administration but also to the Republican administrations of the past. Indirectly it is a rebuke for those who would abandon the Islands.

Wilson Lauds Lincoln When  
He Accepts Gift To Nation

Hodgenville (Ky.), September 4.—President Wilson came to Kentucky today to pay homage to the memory of Lincoln and avoid politics, but a great crowd, gathered from all parts of the State, cheered him at every appearance, and turned his visit into a campaign event.

The President accepted for the federal government the log cabin in which Lincoln was born, in a speech devoted to a eulogy of the Civil War President. Standing on a temporary platform at the foot of a hill topped by a magnificent granite memorial building housing the Lincoln cabin, he praised Lincoln as the embodiment of democracy.

"We are not worthy to stand here unless we ourselves be in deed and in truth real democrats and servants of mankind, ready to give our very lives for the freedom and justice and spiritual exaltation of the great nation which shelters and nurtures us," he said.

The non-political character of the program was emphasized by the mention of the names of Charles E. Hughes, the Republican nominee, by one of the speakers in giving the list of the directors of the Lincoln Farm Association.

Former Governor Joseph W. Folk of Missouri, president of the Lincoln Farm Association, presided at the formal ceremonies. Robert J. Collier, vice-president of the association, gave the deed of gift to the farm to Secretary Baker, representing the War Department. Senator Williams of Mississippi and General John B. Castleman of Louisville also delivered speeches.

In introducing the President Mr. Folk spoke of Mr. Wilson as "the successor of Lincoln in the affections of the American people."

In his speech accepting the gift the President said:

No more significant memorial could have been presented to the nation than this. It expresses so much of what is singular and noteworthy in the history of the country; it suggests so many of the things that we prize most highly in our life; in our system of government. How eloquent this little house within this shrine is of the vigor of democracy! There is nowhere in the land—any home so remote, so humble, that it may not contain the power of mind and heart and conscience to which nations yield and history submits its processes.

Nature pays no tribute to aristocracy, subscribes to no creed of caste, renders fealty to no monarch or master of any name or kind. Genius is no mob. It does not run after titles or seek by preference the high circles of society. It affects humble company as well as great. It pays no special tribute to universities or learned societies conventional standards of greatness, but serenely chooses its own comrades, its own haunts, its own cradle even, and its own life of adventure and of training. Here is proof of it.

This little hut was the cradle of one of the great sons of men, a man of singular, delightful, vital genius who presently emerged upon the great stage of the nation's history.

saunt, shy, ungainly, but dominant and majestic, a natural ruler of men, himself inevitably the central figure of the great plot. No man can explain this, but every man can see how it demonstrates the vigor of democracy, where every door is open, in every hamlet and countryside, in city and wilderness alike, for the ruler to emerge when he will and claim his leadership in the free life. Such are the authentic proofs of the validity and vitality of democracy.

Here, no less, hides the mystery of democracy. Who shall guess this secret of nature and providence and a free polity? Whatever the vigor and vitality of the stock from which he sprang, its mere vigor and soundness do not explain where this man got his great heart that seemed to comprehend all mankind in its catholic and benignant sympathy, the mind that sat enthroned behind those brooding, melancholy eyes, whose vision swept many an horizon which those about him dreamed not of—that mind that comprehended what it had never seen, and understood the language of affairs with the ready ease of one to the manner born—or that nature which seemed in its varied richness to be the familiar of men of every way of life.

Fruits of Democracy  
This is the sacred mystery of democracy, that its richest fruits spring up out of soils which no man has prepared and in circumstances amidst which they are the least expected. This is a place alike of mystery and of re-assurance.

It is likely that in a society ordered otherwise than our own Lincoln could not have found himself on the path of fame and power upon which he walked serenely to his death. In this place it is right that we should remind ourselves of the solid and striking facts upon which our faith in democracy is founded.

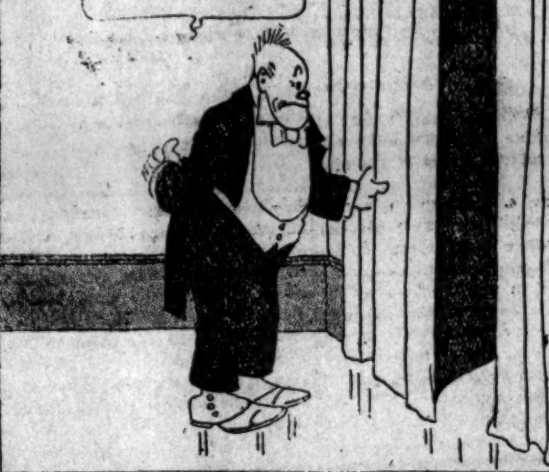
Many another man besides Lincoln has served the nation in its highest places of counsel and of action whose origins were as humble as his. Though the greatest example of the universal energy, richness, stimulation, and force of democracy, he is only one example among many. The permeating and all-pervasive virtue of the freedom which challenges us in America to make the most of every gift and power we possess every page of our history serves to emphasize and illustrate. Standing here in this place, it seems almost the whole of the stirring story.

At Home Anywhere  
Here Lincoln had his beginnings. Here the end and consummation of that great life seem remote and a bit incredible. And yet there was no break anywhere between beginning and end. No lack of natural sequence anywhere. Nothing really incredible happened. Lincoln was unafraid as much at home in the White House as he was here. Do you share with me the feeling, I wonder, that he was permanently at home nowhere?

It seems to me that in the case of a man—I would rather say of a spirit—like Lincoln the question where he was is of little significance, that it is always what he was that

(Continued on Page 7)

## Father By McManus

THAT'S BARON SPOOF—JUST  
WATCH HIM AND DO AS HE  
DOES AND YOU'LL LIVE UP  
TO THE RULES  
OF SOCIETY!I'LL DO AS  
MAGGIE SAYS—  
I'LL WATCH HIM!HAVE YOU  
SEEN MY HUSBAND  
WITHIN THE LAST  
HOUR?NO—MRS  
JUGGS—I HAVE  
NOT!WHAT DO YOU MEAN  
BY COMING HOME AND  
LEAVING ME THERE—I DID WHAT  
THE BARON  
DID!HE WENT IN THE DINING  
ROOM AN' TOOK HALF OF  
THE SILVER WARE AND  
WENT HOME—THEN I WENT  
IN—TOOK THE REST  
AN' CAME HOME—Dick's  
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## What's The Use?



By T. E. Powers



LITTLE ROMANCES OF REAL LIFE

T. E. POWERS



Love, Home and Table Topics  
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page A Good Page to Read in the  
Leisure Hour

## When The Animals Speak

By Garrett P. Service

A POLAR mother-bear, as white as the snows of her native land, was floating on a huge iceberg, down the broad channel that separates North America from Greenland. Beside her was her cub.

Bears of this species are often carried long distances on floating ice, and they are powerful swimmers, able to traverse many miles of sea, even when it is free from ice.

This bear with her cub had evidently been many days on the berg that was now carrying them.

At last the heat of the ever-rising sun became so intense that cataracts began to pour down the sides of the immense berg, deluging the bear and her cub, and compelling her to seek a place of shelter under a projecting cliff on the northerly side of the berg, whose upper portions rose into sharp peaks. They were almost without food, having only the scanty remains of the last walrus that the mother had captured.

"See yonder, mother," said the cub. "There is a strange thing on the sea. It cannot be a seal or a walrus."

The mother bear looked in the

direction indicated and saw, crossing the brilliant band that the moonbeams laid upon the water, a ship with sails set, and black as ebony against the gleaming background.

"I have heard of things like that," she said, "but I have never before seen one. It is a huge creature of the sea, larger than many whales together, and it carries little two-legged animals which have fire-shooting eyes that kill all that they look upon. Now I remember to have heard that it is from this hot world into which we are floating that they come. If only I could see a shore in any direction I would try to help you to swim to it. But perhaps they will not come near us."

Half the night the two bears watched the ship, and then, as it seemed to get no nearer, they slept. But in the morning, when they awoke, the ship, now white as a giant gull resting on the water, was close at hand, and they could see the little animals that it carried pointing them out on their icy perch and making a great ado about them.

"They mean to kill us," said the mother bear, "and perhaps that will be no worse than starving, but (showing her strong teeth) perhaps I can kill them, and then we shall not starve."

In the meanwhile an unknown agency had been preparing a catastrophe. The berg had drifted so far south that it was now in water so warm that the submerged ice dissolved rapidly, and just at the moment when fire was opened from the ship the berg lost its balance and turned over. The vast mass weighed millions of tons, and its revolution churned the sea into a maelstrom.

The ship was almost wrecked by

the waves that rushed upon it, and the bears went down. But the mother managed to cling to her child, and her experience enabled her to bring both to the surface amid the tossing fragments of ice. In a moment they were seen from the ship, which had escaped serious injury, and bullet in the brain ended the mother's life. But a boat put off and took the cub aboard.

The Sequel

Years afterward a huge white bear, nine feet long, and weighing 1,500 pounds, was the wonder-piece of a great zoological garden. The keeper told how she had been taken at sea when a cub, and had been brought up in her cage and her artificial den made to look as much as possible like a pile of Arctic ice blocks. The keeper always wound up his story by saying: "Her mother was killed. They were on an iceberg; it rolled over; they came up, and I myself shot the mother, for she was too big and fierce to take aboard, and then we caught the cub."

Once when he was telling this a little girl, with eyes like bits of sky, turned to her mother and said: "That bear knows what he is saying. Did you not see her look? Oh, if I could only speak their language!"

## INVENT A NEW GUNPOWDER

Two American Soldiers Credited With a Discovery in Philippines  
Washington, August 22.—Army officials are interested in reports from Manila of the successful trial of a new and powerful kind of gunpowder invented by two troopers of the Ninth Cavalry. According to this information the new gunpowder, which was invented by Will Peters and Kyle Arnell, can be made at half the cost of the powder now used for rifle cartridges. It is smokeless.

The powder is said to have been tested in a regulation army rifle at Fort Camp Stotsenburg, near Manila, and sent a steel bullet half way through an inch of solid steel. It says that at 1,000 yards it is only necessary to use the regulation 100 yards elevation of the gun. If this is true it is more powerful than the powder now used by the army.

Kyle Arnell is from Cincinnati and Peters from Louisville.

**INTERNATIONAL  
CLEANING AND  
DYEING WORKS**  
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## Wilson Lauds Lincoln When Accepts Gift

(Continued from Page 6)

really arrests our thought and takes hold of our imagination. It is the spirit always that is sovereign. Lincoln, like the rest of us, was put through the discipline of the world—a very rough and exacting discipline for him, an indispensable discipline for every man who would know what he is about in the midst of the world's affairs; but his spirit got only its schooling there. It did not derive its character or its vision from the experience which brought it to its full revelation.

The test of every American must always be, not where he is, but what he is. That, also, is of the essence of democracy, and is the moral of which this place is most gravely expressive.

We would like to think of men like Lincoln and Washington as typical Americans, but no man can be typical who is so unusual as these great men were. It was typical of American life that it should produce such men with supreme indifference as to the manner in which it produced them, and as readily here in this hut as amidst the little circle of cultivated gentlemen to whom Virginia owed so much in leadership and example. And Lincoln and Washington were typical Americans in the use they made of their genius. But there will be few such men at best, and we will not look into the mystery of how and why they come. We will only keep the door open for them always, and a hearty welcome—after we have recognized them.

I have read many biographies of Lincoln; I have sought out with the greatest interest the many intimate stories that are told of him, the narratives of nearby friends, the sketches at close quarters, in which those who had the privilege of being associated with him have tried to depict for us the very man himself "in his habit as he lived"; but I have nowhere found a real intimate of Lincoln's. I nowhere get the impression in any narrative or reminiscence that the writer had in fact penetrated to the heart of his mystery, or that any man could penetrate to the heart of it. That brooding spirit had no real families.

Lincoln Lonely

I get the impression that it never spoke out in complete self-revelation, and that it could not reveal itself completely to anyone. It was a very lonely spirit that looked out from underneath those shaggy brows and comprehended men without fully communing with them, as if in spite of all its genial efforts at comradeship, it dwelt apart, saw its visions of duty where no man looked on.

There is a very holy and very terrible isolation for the conscience of every man who seeks to read the destiny in affairs for others as well as for himself, for a nation as well as for individuals. That privacy no man can intrude upon. That lonely search of the spirit for the right perhaps no man can assist. This strange child of the cabin kept company with invisible things, was born into no intimacy but that of its own silently assembling and deploying thoughts.

I have come here today not to utter a eulogy on Lincoln; he stands in need of none, but to endeavor to interpret the meaning of this gift to the nation of the place of his birth and origin. Is not this an altar upon which we may forever keep alive the vestal fire of democracy as upon a shrine at which some of the deepest and most sacred hopes of mankind may from age to age be rekindled? For these hopes must constantly be rekindled, and only those who live can rekindle them. The only stuff that can retain the life-giving heat is the stuff of living hearts. And the hopes of mankind cannot be kept alive by words merely, by constitutions and doctrines of right and codes of liberty.

Object of Democracy

The object of democracy is to transmute these into the life and action of society, the self-denial and self-sacrifice of heroic men and women willing to make their lives an embodiment of right and service and enlightened purpose. The commands of democracy are as imperative as its privileges and opportunities are wide and generous. Its compulsion is upon us. It will be great and lift a great light for the guidance of the nations only if we are great and carry that light high for the guidance of our own feet. We are not worthy to stand here unless we ourselves be in deed and in truth real democrats and servants of mankind, ready to give our very lives for the freedom and justice and spiritual exaltation of the great nation which shelters and nurtures us.

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Optician

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and  
Manufacturing

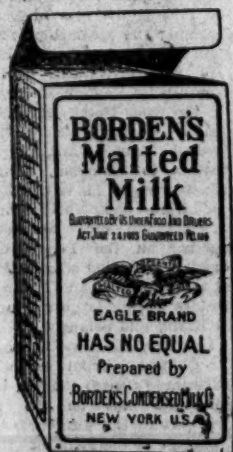
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**Connell Bros. Company**

AGENTS FOR CHINA



## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, October 4, 1916.  
Money and Bullion  
Gold Dollar Bank's buying  
rate 74 1/2 - Tls. 1.33 @ 72.2 = 1.34

Tls.  
Mex. Dollars: Market rate: 71.8875  
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...  
Bar Silver...  
Copper Cash... 1925  
Sovereigns:  
Buying rate, @ 3-1/4 - Tls. 6.44  
S'hai. @ 72.2 - Mex. 5.92  
Peking Bar... Tls. 339  
Native Interest... 11

Latest London Quotations  
Bar Silver... 32 1/2 d.  
Bank rate of discount... 6%  
Market rate of discount...  
3 m-s...  
6 m-s...  
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s...  
S'hai. Paris on London... Fr. 27.75  
Ex. N. Y. on London... \$ 476 1/2  
Consols... 1

Exchange Closing Quotations  
London... T.T. 3-1/4  
London... Demand 3-1/4  
India... T.T. 230 1/2  
Paddy... T.T. 483 1/2  
Paddy... Demand 483 1/2  
New York... T.T. 73 1/2  
New York... Demand 74  
Hongkong... T.T. 70 1/2  
Japan... T.T. 68 1/2  
Batavia... T.T. 177 1/2

Bank's Buying Rates  
London... 4 m-s. Ctds. 3-1/4  
London... 4 m-s. Docy. 3-1/4  
London... 6 m-s. Ctds. 3-1/4  
London... 6 m-s. Docy. 3-1/4  
Paris... 4 m-s. 448  
New York... 4 m-s. 74 1/2

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATE OF EX-  
CHANGE FOR OCTOBER  
£1 = Hk. Tls. 5.77  
Hk. Tls. 1 = France 4.63  
" " 1 = Marks 13.95  
Gold \$1 = Hk. Tls. 1.21  
Hk. Tls. 1 = Yen 1.62  
" " 1 = Rupees 2.60  
" " 1 = Rouble 2.56  
" " 1 = Mex. \$1.50  
† Nominal.

## Stock Exchange

## Transactions

Shanghai, October 4, 1916.  
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS  
Official  
Langkats Tls. 25.50  
New Eng. Tls. 12.00  
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 14.50 Oct.  
Anglo-Javas Tls. 13.00 cash  
Anglo-Javas Tls. 13.50 October  
Kata Bahros Tls. 13.25  
Kroeweeks Tls. 22.00  
Kroeweeks Tls. 22.50  
Repah Tls. 1.62 1/2  
Shanghai Pahang Tls. 1.77 1/2  
Java Consolidated Tls. 23.00  
Shanghai Dock Tls. 86.00

## Sharebrokers' Association

## Transactions

Shanghai, October 4, 1916.  
BUSINESS DONE  
Dominions Tls. 16.25 October  
Dominions Tls. 16.00 cash  
Anglo-Javas Tls. 13.25 cash  
Anglo-Javas Tls. 13.50 October  
Gulas Tls. 9.75 cash  
Karans Tls. 16.50 cash  
Katas Tls. 13.15 cash  
Boats Tls. 13.15 cash

## COMMERCIAL CABLES

## Reuters Service

London, October 3.—Following are today's rates and prices:—  
Consols 2 1/4 for a-c. 159  
Cheques on London at Paris Fr. 27.80  
T.T. on London at New York 4.76 1/2  
Bar Silver (Spot) 32 1/2 d.  
Bank of England Rate of Discount 6%  
Market rate of discount 5 1/2 %  
Cotton: Egyptian F. G. P. 14.35 d.  
Cotton: M. G. Fine Seinde and Bengal 7.15 d.  
Cotton: Mid American Spot 9.22 d.  
Plantation Rubber October (paid) 28.4 1/2 c.  
Rubber: China Silk 137 bales  
Canton Silk 103  
Japan Silk 131  
Tote of Tse Market: Quiet.

## "BICKERTON'S" PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 20 years.  
105 Bubbly Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by tram, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1371.

## September Rubber Outputs

We are informed by Messrs. A. R. Burkill and Sons that the outputs of rubber from the undermentioned estates for the month of September were as follows:—

Padang Rubber Co., Ltd. 25,300 lbs.  
Karan Rubber Estate Co., Ltd. 11,368 lbs.  
Bute Plantations (1916) Ltd. 9,078 lbs.  
Tenah Merah Estates (1916) Ltd. 16,600 lbs.  
We are informed by Messrs. Geddes and Co., Ltd. that the output of dry rubber from the Ayer Tawah Rubber Plantation Co., Ltd. for September was 27,000 lbs.  
The China Realty Co., secretaries and general managers, report that the output of dry rubber from the Consolidated Rubber Estates (1914), Ltd. for the month of September was 39,797 lbs.

We are informed by Messrs. J. A. Wattie and Co., that the outputs of dry rubber from the following estates during the month of August were as follows:—

Anglo Java Estates, Ltd.:  
Dry Rubber... 108,000 lbs.  
Coffee... 1,695 piculs  
Java Consolidated Rubber and Coffee Estates, Ltd.:  
Dry Rubber... 43,000 lbs.  
Coffee... 485 piculs  
Kroeweek Java Plantations, Ltd.:  
Dry Rubber... 13,000 lbs.  
Coffee... 432 piculs  
Zhangbe Rubber Co., Ltd.:  
Dry Rubber... 38,000 lbs.  
Coffee... 430 piculs

We are informed by Messrs. Meyer and Messer that the outputs of rubber from the undermentioned estates for the month of September were as follows:—

Udior Rubber Co., Ltd. 3,529 lbs.  
Sugarduri Rubber Estates, Ltd. 15,449 lbs.  
Shanghai-Kelantan Rubber Estates, Ltd. 9,231 lbs.  
The general agent of the Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Co., Ltd., has received a telegram from the manager in Sumatra, informing him that the estimated output of dry rubber for the month of September was 45,640 lbs.

Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co., Secretaries of the undermentioned estates inform us that the output of Rubber from the estates during the month of September was as follows:—

The Alma Estates, Ltd. 25,000 lbs.  
The Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Estates, Ltd. 15,029 lbs.  
The Shanghai Kelang Rubber Estate, Ltd. 13,800 lbs.  
The Senawang Rubber Estates Co., Ltd. 32,313 lbs.  
The Shanghai Seremban Rubber Estate, Ltd. 9,060 lbs.

## U. K. METAL MARKET

## Reuters Service

London, October 3.—Following are today's metal market prices:—  
Standard Copper G. M. B. 119 10 0  
American Electrolytic Copper f. o. b. 140 0 0  
Lead L. B. C. f. o. b. 30 0 0  
Soft Lead "Spanish" f. o. b. 17 15 0  
Quicksilver Second hand. 17 15 0  
Tinplates 1 c. w. per case. 31s. Nom.  
Muntz Metal London or Liverpool 15 1/2  
Standard Tin (cash) 175 10 0  
Standard Tin (3 months) 175 10 0  
Spelter (ordy soft) f. o. b. 49 0 0  
Galvanized Sheets 24 Gauge 26 5 0

## The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

## Paid-up Capital £220,899

## LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

## J. C. DYER, Manager.

## J. A. WATTIE &amp; Co., Ltd.

## Secretaries and General Managers,

## 10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

## The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

## has already paid more than

## 10 1/2 Millions of Taels

## to its policyholders, and the Company's books showed over

## 3 1/2 Millions of Taels

## Assurances in force on March 31st, 1915, when the total Assets stood at more than

## 9 1/2 Millions of Taels

## Whole Life, Endowment, Educational and Annuity Policies issued at current rates.

## Head Office—SHANGHAI

## Branch offices throughout Asia

## British-America Assurance Co.

## The underlined, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

## FRAZAR &amp; Co.

## The underlined, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

## 1916 RECORD YEAR FOR U. S. SHIPPING TRADE

25,475,103 Net Tons Cleared In Period Ending June 30

The merchant shipping, American and foreign, cleared from seaports of the United States, 25,475,103 net tons for Europe, South America, Asia, Africa, Australia and Oceania during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, was the largest in the history of the United States notwithstanding the European war, the capture of the port of Antwerp, and the closing of the Black Sea, the blockade of the ports of the Central Powers, the withdrawal of German and Austrian merchant ships from trade, and the dangers of submarine and mines cast adrift in the routes of ocean commerce.

Up to the year just closed the greatest volume of clearances from the United States for the overseas continents named was 24,872,403 net tons during the year ended June 30, 1914, just before the outbreak of the European war. Much of the net tonnage in that year was space for passengers (tourists and immigrants) on ocean steamers, while during the fiscal year just closed such fast steamers to a great extent have been withdrawn from trade to serve as allied transports and hospital ships or held in port to avoid capture, and their place has been supplied by cargo steamers. (A net ton is 100 cubic feet of ship's closed-in space available for cargo or passengers.)

During the past fiscal year our shipping facilities (net tonnage) for the export trade to Europe, have been the greatest in our history. The total tonnage clearances to France and Italy almost doubled and clearances to Norway, Denmark and Sweden more than doubled and to Greece increased over three fold.

American shipping in trade with South America has developed more rapidly in the past fiscal year than in any other direction. The American tonnage feared was almost five times greater than in 1914 and in trade with Argentina particularly the increase is notable.

The clearances from the United States for Africa on both oceans and on the Mediterranean increased from 406,457 net tons in 1914 to 464,093 net tons in 1916.

The total tonnage clearances from the United States of ships on trans-Pacific voyages to ports in Asia, Australia, the Philippines and foreign islands of the Pacific increased from 1,990,105 net tons in the fiscal year of 1914 to 2,374,272 net tons in 1916, and of these amounts American net tonnage increased from 100,833 net tons in 1914 to 288,588 net tons in 1916. The table below shows that the gains have not been uniform, but there have been marked increases and decreases in shipping facilities between the United States and the countries and colonies comprised within the limits named. Clearances "other Asia," show the greatest increase from 89,176 net tons in 1914 to 618,610 net tons in 1916. During the past year "other Asia" has meant mainly Vladivostok, and the tonnage increase shows shipping facilities provided for the export of locomotives, cars, rails, motor trucks and steel products generally to Russia through Siberia, Russian Black Sea ports being closed, and Baltic ports, especially Riga, partly closed during the year. The effect of the withdrawal of the Pacific Mail ships to Hongkong to be noted and clearances to the Philippines also show a marked decrease. The Philippine figures do not include government transports.

In North American waters the foreign clearances of American ships show a large gain, but represent a much smaller number of ships and these of less tonnage than the figures for overseas trade. To Cuba, Panama and Central America the American tonnage more than doubled in the year.

Out of 38,895,261 net tons of shipping cleared on ocean voyages to foreign ports during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, 9,745,082 net tons were American, or 25 per cent; in the fiscal year 1914, out of 39,622,482 net tons, only 5,141,324, or 13 per cent, were American.

## London Rubber Market

## Reuters Service

London, October 3.—Today's rubber prices were:—  
Plantation First Latex: Spot: 2s. 4 1/4 d. Paid.  
January to March: 2s. 5 d. Value.  
Tendency of Market: Quiet but Steady.  
Last Quotation, London, October 2: Spot: 2s. 4 1/4 d. Paid.  
January to March: 2s. 5 d. Value.  
Tendency of Market: Quiet.

## Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co. inform us that the following is a translation of a telegram received today from Messrs. Kimm and Co., London.

Spot price standard quality Ribbe Smoked Sheet, 2s. 4 d.

Spot price standard quality First Crepe, 2s. 4 1/4 d.

Market Steady but quiet, tendency firm.

## BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

## Yesterday's Prices

## STOCK Closing Quotations

Banks  
H. K. & S. B. 5740 S.  
Chartered 523.  
Russo-Asiatic R. 250.  
Cathay, ordy 340 B.  
Cathay, pref. 5 1/2 S.

Marine Insurance  
Canton 5400 B.  
North China 155 B.  
Union of Canton 9945.  
Yangtze 3250 B.

Fire Insurance  
China Fire 5154 B.  
Hongkong Fire 5385 B.

Shipping  
Indo-China Pref. Tls. 123 1/2 B.  
Indo-China Def. 110 B.  
Shanghai Tug Tls. 15 1/2 B.  
Shanghai Tug Tls. 30.  
Kochien Tls. 22 B.

Mining  
Kaiping Tls. 10 B.  
Oriental Cons. 39a. 9d.  
Philippine Tls. 1.05  
Raub Tls. 2 1/2

Docks  
Hongkong Dock Tls. 121 B.  
Shanghai Dock 56 1/2 B.  
New Bas. Works Tls. 13 B.

Wharves  
Shanghai Wharf Tls. 85.  
Hongkong Wharf 54 1/2 B.

Land and Hotels  
Anglo-French Land Tls. 92 1/2 B.  
China Land Tls. 50 N.  
Shanghai Land Tls. 32 1/2 B.  
Wellington Land Tls. 2.  
Central Store Tls. 99 1/2 B.  
China Realty (ordy) Tls. 80 B.  
China Realty (pref.) Tls. 53 B.

Cotton Mills  
E-w. Prof. Tls. 150  
E-w. Prof. Tls. 107 B.  
International Tls. 77 1/2 B.  
International Prof. Tls. 75 B.  
Laou-kung-mow Tls. 65 B.  
Oriental Tls. 40 1/2 B.  
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 96 1/2 B.  
Shang Yik Tls. 14 1/2 B.  
Yangtze Tls. 5 1/2 B.  
Yangtze Prof. Tls. 101 B.

Industries  
Anglo-German Br'y Tls. 895 N.  
Bulter Tls. 23 N.  
China Flour Mill Tls. 6 S.  
Green Island Tls. 109 B.  
Langkats Tls. 10 10 d. Sa.  
Major Bros. Tls. 25 1/2 Sa.  
Shanghai Sumatra Tls. 6.  
Tls. 162 1/2 B.

Scores  
Hall and Holt Tls. 16 1/2.  
Lewellyn Tls. 360.  
Lane, Crawford Tls. 335.  
Moutrie Tls. 7 B.  
Watson Tls. 18 B.

## Rubbers (Local)

Alma Tls. 15 B.  
Amherst Tls. 13 1/2 B.  
Anglo-Java Tls. 13 1/2 B.  
Anglo-Dutch Tls. 6.00.  
Ayer Tawah Tls. 40 B.  
Batu Anam Tls. 1.92 1/2.  
Bukit Toh Alang Tls. 5 1/2 B.  
Bute Tls. 1.90 B.  
Chemor United Tls. 2 B.  
Chempedak Tls. 19 S.  
Consolidated Tls. 4.  
Dominion Tls. 4 B.  
Gula Kelumpang Tls. 16 B.  
Java Consolidated Tls. 9 1/2 B.  
Kamunting Tls. 23 1/2 B.  
Kapala Tls. 1.10 B.  
Kapayang Tls. 30 B.  
Kroeweek Tls. 13 1/2 B.  
Kroeweek Java Tls. 13 1/2 B.  
Kroeweek Tls. 22 1/2 B.  
Padang Tls. 17 B.  
Pengkalian Durian Tls. 11 1/2 B.  
Permatas Tls. 1.62 1/2 B.  
Repah Tls. 1 1/2 B.  
Samarangas Tls. 1 1/2 B.  
Semambu Tls. 9 B.  
Senawang Tls. 1.90 B.  
Shanghai Kelang Tls. 19.  
Shanghai Malay-Pref. Tls. 1.10 B.  
Shanghai Pahang Tls. 1.10 B.  
Sungai Durian Tls. 1.10 B.  
Sua Manggis Tls. 1.10 B.  
Shanghai Seremban Tls. 1.10 B.  
Tanjung Merah Tls. 1.20 S.  
Telong Tls. 27 B.  
Udior Tls. 2 B.  
Zhangbe Tls. 7 1/2 B.

Miscellaneous  
C. I. and E. Lumber Tls. 110 B.  
Cully Dairy Tls. 10 S.  
Shai Choe and Ash Tls. 82 N.  
Shanghai Trams Tls. 90 S.  
Shanghai Gas Tls. 24 B.  
Horse Bazaar Tls. 30.  
Shanghai Mercury Tls. 30.  
Shai Telephone Tls. 90 S.  
Shai Waterworks Tls. 350 B.  
S. Sellers, Sa., Sales. B., Buyers.

## Benjamin &amp; Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Telephone No. 398.

## LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Aandbouwexploitatie in Langkat: The output of crude oil for October 3 was 101 tons.

## American Fined In Consular Court For Striking Palace Guest

Mr. P. W. Pate Takes 'Reserved' Table; Mr. P. F. Pomeroy Then 'Calls Him Out'

On the complaint of Mr. Percy W. Pate, manager of the Eastern Trading Company, Mr. P. F. Pomeroy was placed on trial in the U. S. Consular court, yesterday, before Vice-Consul M. F. Perkins on a charge of assault. Mr. Pomeroy was charged with having struck Mr. Pate following an altercation over the reservation of a coffee table in the Palace Hotel on Saturday evening. Mr. Pomeroy admitted the assault but claimed justification in the epithets applied to him by Mr. Pate. The court assessed a fine of \$5 against Mr. Pomeroy.

Major C. P. Holcomb appeared for the prosecution while Mr. Pomeroy acted as his own counsel.

Mr. Pate, called to the stand, told his story as follows:

"With my wife and our dinner guests we went into the lounge following dinner at the Palace Hotel on Saturday evening. I selected a table in the corner, and when we were being seated the No. 1 boy rushed up and said the table had been reserved for Mr. Pomeroy. I replied: 'Mistake Mr. Pomeroy and we sat down. In a few moments the boy brought Mr. Pomeroy's card saying he would like to see me in the private bar. I joined him there. He asked me what I had meant when I said: 'Mistake Mr. Pomeroy and I had not known that he had reserved the corner table for his party. I replied that I had made the remark credited to me by the No. 1 boy and that I didn't care whether the corner was reserved for the King of England or for Mr. Pomeroy, as the hotel lounge was a public place.

"You will for me," Mr. Pomeroy said and struck me on the jaw with his clenched fist. I instinctively made a rush for him when his friend caught my arm. The bar boy ran out to my wife and said: 'Master makee fightee.' My wife and our guests hurried into the private bar and my wife saw Mr. Markham holding me. She fainted and I then desisted from attempting to thrash Mr. Pomeroy and helped my wife back to the lounge."

Mr. Pomeroy, cross-examining witness: "Did you secure a bottle and rush at me?"

Mr. Pate: "Yes, after you struck me."

The Court: "What kind of a bottle?"

Mr. Pate: "A soda water bottle."

Mr. Pomeroy: "Did Mrs. Pate faint in the bar?"

Mr. Pate: "Yes, she was carried out by two ladies."

The Court: "Had you ever had any trouble with Mr. Pomeroy?"

Mr. Pate: "No."

The Court: "When you said you would not get up for the King of England or Mr. Pomeroy did you use any bad language?"

Mr. Pate: "No, I said the King or Mr. Pomeroy."

The Court: "Did you use any bad language during the altercation?"

Mr. Pate: "No, not until after I was struck."

Mr. Ernest George Collier, assistant manager of the Palace Hotel, was called and testified that he did not know whether Mr. Pomeroy could reserve a table by paying for it. He was not familiar with the rule concerning reservations.

Li Sah, the No. 1 dining room boy, was summoned for the defense. He testified that Mr. Pomeroy had asked for a table for coffee in the lounge for Saturday evening. He said that he set aside the table and placed a cover on it and chairs for the guests of the Pomeroy dinner party.

A gentleman who was Mr. Pomeroy's guest at dinner said that when they entered the lounge from the dining room he was aware there was some misunderstanding concerning the coffee table reserved for them. After Mr. Pomeroy had been absent from the party for a few minutes and he had seen his card come into Mr. Pate he suspected that all was not well and soon followed Mr. Pate into the private bar. Just as he entered he said that he heard the words "King of England" and Mr. Pomeroy then strike Mr. Pate. Mr. Pomeroy then took the stand.

He said in part after explaining the failure to get it: "I felt the boy's explanation was unsatisfactory when he told me that Mr. Pate had said: 'Mistake Mr. Pomeroy,' so I sent my card into Mr. Pate. The affair annoyed me and I did not want to start playing bridge until I had had a drink with my mind. When he came in I could see that it was not carelessness on his part, for instead of greeting me he said: 'What do you want?' 'I told him what the boy had said and asked him if he had made the remark: 'Neither the King of England nor any American in a public place reserve a table in a public place told him that I didn't know he had had any trouble with the King but

that I supposed I was the American person he had mentioned. He replied that I knew very well whom he meant, and then I struck him. After I struck him he dived for a bottle and I struck him again. He called me the name several times in the presence of the ladies after they had rushed in."

Mr. Pate was recalled to the stand.

Major Holcomb: "Before the blow was struck did you use the expression referred to?"

Mr. Pate: "No, I did not."

Major Holcomb: "Did you use it afterwards?"

Mr. Pate: "Yes, several times after I was struck."

## News Brevities

Sentence was passed in the Mixed Court, yesterday, on the batch of prisoners held over on conviction of being concerned in the big larceny affair. Wong Vang-sz and a woman, Kong Nyung, were each sent to prison for five years, three men for one year each and three others for six months each.

Among the passengers who arrived here yesterday on the N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru from Japan were: Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Monk, the Misses Monk, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Tyler, and the Misses Tyler.

Many Shanghai residents who have spent the Summer in Japan are expected to return here tomorrow, per the M.M. s.s. Paul Locat. The company have received telegraphic advice to the effect that 160 first class passengers have booked for Shanghai from Kobe and Yokohama.

It is understood that the government has consented to remit \$500,000 through the Bank of China to revolutionists stranded in Shanghai.

Mr. C. E. Benjamin, general passenger agent for the Pacific end of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., with headquarters at Montreal, is coming out on the Empress of Russia, which is due in Yokohama October 16. Mr. Benjamin will make a trip of inspection to ports touched by Canadian Pacific boats in the Far East.

Says The Japan Advertiser:—The Japan office of Gaston, Williams and Wigmore, Far Eastern Division, Inc., has been moved from the Mitsui Building to the new quarters at 18 Gofuku-cho, Nihonbashi, just opposite the Gofuku Bridge. The big American firm has taken the third floor of the modern building there and when all the furnishings and equipment arrive from the United States will have one of the most up-to-date business places in Japan.

The P. and O. s.s. Mongolia, with the outward mail of September 21st arrived at Port Said on Sunday, October 1st.

That the Chinese authorities have reverted to the old practice of levying a tax upon cargoes being conveyed on Soochow Creek from one locality in the Settlement to another is the charge placed before the Municipal Council by Messrs. Atkinson and Dallas, Ltd. Correspondence in this week's issue of the Municipal Gazette states that careful attention is being given to the complaint and, in the meanwhile, the payment of the levy should be refused.

Today being the fifth anniversary of the founding of the Republic of Portugal, the local Portuguese residents have been invited by the acting Consul-General, Mr. M. Nascimento, to a reception to be held at the Shanghai Lusitano Club, between 12 and 1 o'clock noon. The usual official reception at the Consulate has been cancelled this year on account of the European war.

Baron Fujimura, the manager of the Shanghai branch of Mitsui and Co., Ltd. and Mr. Kodama, the manager of the Shanghai branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank, have been awarded by the Throne a silver cup for their merit in connection with the Japan-German war.

The petition filed in the Administrative Court by Mr. Lo Kuo-jui and other officials of the Ministry of Communications unlawfully suspended from office by the new Minister, Mr. Hsu Shih-ying, has been accepted by the said Court as disclosing a prima facie case. The Court has formally notified the Minister of Communications to this effect and called for a reply within five days. Judge Cheng Yen has been detailed by Mr. Chow Shu-mu to investigate the case.—Peking Gazette.

The annual inter-company competition of the Fire Brigade for the Fire Insurance Companies' Challenge Shield will be held on Saturday, November 18, according to announcement yesterday by the Chief Officer.

The following changes in the Municipal Staff are announced in this week's Gazette: Police Force—No. 477, Tan Singh are discharged, invalided, with effect from September 27. Health Department—The probationary service of Nurse M. Hisko is extended to May 31, 1917.

According to a harbor notification dredging at the Footing Point will be commenced about October 14. While it is in process of execution the passage south of the head and stern moorings in the 6th, 7th and 8th sections of the harbor will be closed to steamer traffic. In order to give free scope to the dredger, owners of the several launches and other small craft moorings lying off and just below the Point must have these removed not later than October 13.

The Rev. W. H. Price was a passenger for Chefoo and Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Grey were passengers for Weihaiwei on the C. N. s.s. Shen-king leaving yesterday morning.

Among the passengers arriving in Shanghai yesterday by the s.s. King-sing were Mrs. R. F. C. Master, Mrs. J. J. Johnstone, Mrs. W. S. Jackson and Mrs. A. J. Walker.

Mr. George W. Guthrie, American Ambassador to Japan, and Mrs. Guthrie, are en route to China, via Korea. After spending some time in Peking they will



# Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

## Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital ..... £1,200,000  
Reserve Fund ..... 1,900,000  
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... 1,200,000

Head Office:  
33 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:  
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.  
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.  
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.  
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.  
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.  
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.  
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.  
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:  
The Bank of England.  
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.  
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.  
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.  
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:  
Amritsar Illoho Puket  
Bangkok Ipoh Rangoon  
Batavia Karachi Saigon  
Bombay Klang Seremban  
Calcutta Kobe Singapore  
Canton Kuala-Lumpur Shanghai  
Cebu Madras Sourabaya  
Colon Malacca Taiping  
Delhi Manila (F.M.S.)  
Fochow Medan Tavy (Lower)  
Haiphong New York Burma  
Hankow Peking Tientsin  
Hongkong Penang Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.  
Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.  
Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.  
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,  
Manager.

## Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00  
Reserves ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00  
Suocursales et Agences:

Bangkok Hanoi Saigon  
Batambang Hongkong Shanghai  
Canton Hongkong Singapore  
Djibouti Noumea Tientsin  
Dondichery Peking Tourane  
Haiphong Papeete  
Hankeou Pnom-Penh

Bankers:  
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.  
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,  
Manager.

## Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique  
Societe Anonyme  
Paid-up Capital .... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.  
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.  
Branches at: Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:  
JEAN JADOT,  
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:  
LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.  
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.  
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.  
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.  
LYONS AND MARSEILLE: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.  
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Tails and fixed deposits according to arrangement.  
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,  
Manager.

## Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital ..... \$15,000,000  
Reserve Funds:  
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000  
Silver ..... 15,000,000  
Total ..... \$35,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.  
Court of Directors:  
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.  
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy  
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman.  
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.  
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.  
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.  
J. A. Plummer, Esq.  
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:  
Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:  
Amoy Ipoh Peking  
Bankok Johore Penang  
Batavia Kobe Rangoon  
Bombay Kuala Lumpur S. Francisco  
Calcutta Cebu Singapore  
Canton London Shanghai  
Colon Lyons Sourabaya  
Fochow Malacca Tientsin  
Hankow Manila Sourabaya  
Harbin Nagasaki Tientsin  
Illoho New York Yokohama

London Bankers:  
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.  
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.  
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.  
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,  
Manager.

## Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) ..... 45,000,000  
Reserve Fund ..... 22,000,000  
Kpg. Tn.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ... 3,500,000  
Reserve Fund ..... 1,733,000  
Head Office: PETROGRAD.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:

LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay Haifa Peking  
Calcutta Hankow Shanghai  
Changchun Harbin Tientsin  
(Kwan-Hongkong Tsingtau  
Chendze) Newchwang Vladivostok  
Chetoo Nicolayevsk Tokohama  
Dalny (Dairen) o-A  
85 Branches and Agencies in  
Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

## The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital \$300,000  
All kinds of banking business transacted.  
Currency Exchange a speciality.  
Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.  
Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. Chen,  
General Manager.

## The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital ..... \$60,000,000  
Paid-up Capital ..... \$10,000,000

Head Office: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tainan, Tsingtau, Kailung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Fochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,  
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account in Tails at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.  
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.  
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,  
Manager.

## Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:  
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tails, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

## Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000  
One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1915.

President, Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE:  
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:

In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,  
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

## Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1850.)  
Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ..... Yen 48,000,000  
Capital Paid-up ..... " 30,000,000  
Reserve Fund ..... " 20,000,000

London Bankers:

Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy, Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Harbin, Newchwang, Tsingtau, Dairen, Yokohama, Kobe, etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tails and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

## International Banking Corporation

Head Office:  
National City Bank Building  
55 Wall Street, New York

London Office:  
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up ..... U.S. \$3,250,000.00  
Reserve and Undivided Profits ..... 3,623,638.77  
U.S. \$6,873,638.77

Branches at:

Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Colon (P.C.Z.), Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Manila, Mexico, Panama, Peking, San Francisco, Shanghai, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Bank is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO, SANTOS, SAO PAULO.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,  
Manager.

1a Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

## Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NEDERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—Gulda. 55,000,000 (about £4,603,666)

Reserve Fund—Gulda. 9,925,431 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA.

Agencies in Holland:

THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Bankers:

Bandjermasin Padang Soerakarta

Bandoeng Palembang Tandjong Babel

Cheribon Pekalongan Tebing-Tinggi

Djember Penang Tegal

Djakarta Pontianak Telok-Betong

Hongkong Rangoon Tjilatap

Kota-Radja Semarang Weltevreden

Makassar Singapore

Medan Soerabaya

London Bankers:—

Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit, on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in tails and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG,  
Acting Agent.

## Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000

Paid-up Capital... Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3½ per annum.

For 6 months at 4½ per annum.

For 12 months at 5½ per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,  
Chief Manager.

## The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital ..... H. \$2,000,000

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital ..... H. \$1,357,850

Reserve Fund ..... H. \$70,000

Head Office:

5, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2½ p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months at 3½ per annum.

For 6 months at 4½ per annum.

For 12 months at 5½ per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

IUKUUN,  
Manager.

## The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital ..... £1,500,000  
Subscribed Capital ..... 1,125,000  
Paid-up Capital ..... 562,500  
Reserve Fund ..... 550,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:

Bank of England, London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies:

Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Colon (P.C.Z.), Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Manila, Mexico, Panama, Peking, San Francisco, Shanghai, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2½ per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH,  
Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road. 8753

## BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Tails 10,000,000

Head Office: PEKING.

Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

## SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Tails and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

## Amusements

### Here is

A wonder-picture, a galaxy of thrilling adventure, a panorama of life, a tense succession of stupendous situations, it is

### "The Mysterious Town"

An Interesting Five Part Masterpiece

To be exhibited

FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY

COMMENCING

Tuesday, Oct. 3rd

AT THE

OLYMPIC THEATRE

## TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

PROGRAMME

for

Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday,

5th, 6th, 7th and 8th October

### "MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY"

The Two Final Episodes.

FOUR REELS

Also Two Highly Amusing Comedies.

Million Dollar Reward to our Patrons

Our esteemed patrons will be highly rewarded when they have seen the last four parts of this wonderful serial picture depicted on the screen, when the gang of the "Black Hundred" meet their Waterloo, and when the solution of the mystery of the whereabouts of the "Million Dollars" is explained. We much regret that no Cash Reward is offered to our patrons, as it is not our policy to do so; but it is our fervent hope and wish that all and each of our Patrons will soon become MILLIONAIRES.

IUKUUN,  
Manager.

## SOCIALIST DOESN'T FEAR JAPANESE IMMIGRATION

Speaker in U. S. Argues Against Restriction and Suggests New Method

New York, September 25.—Speaking at a meeting of the Socialists of various colleges in the United States, Mr. John Spargo, a Socialist leader, dwelt upon the immigration question. He denounced in general restrictive measures against immigration, especially the Japanese restrictions against

Japanese immigrants. If the Japanese immigrants are barred, he said, this will cause a commercial war between the East and the West, which will develop into an actual war.

Referring to the argument that Japanese laborers in the United States lower the standard of living of American laborers, and that the Japanese cannot be assimilated in the United States, he called these arguments erroneous. In order to prevent a decline in the standard of living of laborers he suggested that the labor unions be made stronger, that laborers from foreign countries be invited to join the unions, while at the same time the immigration of contracted laborers should be prohibited. He also urged limitations on the hours of work and a fixed scale of wages.

## AMUSEMENTS

# THE Apollo THEATRE

Programme for October 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th  
Tonight For 4 Nights Only Tonight

## "NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTER"



A WEIRD, WILD, WONDERFUL SPECTACLE IN SEVEN PARTS

A film produced at an expense of £10,000 in the lovely British Colony of Bermuda.

A story that captivates the imagination; envied in scenes of unique splendour and eerie originality.

Sensational scenes of marine life.

The grandeur, beauty and variety of Neptune's kingdom.

The gorgeous and magnificent settings that stand right out from anything previously attempted in this genre.





## GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

## FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Oct 7	P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
7	2.00	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A.T.Co.
8	noon	Seattle Wash.	Awa maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
10	P.M.	Tacoma etc.	Ida maru	Jap.	A.T.Co.
14	P.M.	San Francisco	Edador	Am.	P.M.S.S.Co.
14	noon	Seattle, Wash.	Shidokuma maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
15	..	Seattle, Vancouver B.C.	Henrik Ibsen	Br.	Forbes & Co.
15	..	New York via Panama	Tenyo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
15	P.M.	San Francisco	Venestela	Am.	P.M.S.S.Co.
4	5.00	San Francisco	Shinwa maru	Jap.	A.T.Co.
4	5.00	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
15	P.M.	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.

## FOR JAPAN PORTS

Oct 6	4.30	Moji, Kobe Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
6	5.00	Karatsu	Poltava	Rus.	E.V.F.
7	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
7	6.00	Nagasaki, Moji etc.	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A.T.Co.
7	6.30	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Yawata maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
10	10.00	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Hakui maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
13	..	Kobe, Yokohama	Kaga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
13	..	Kobe, Yokohama	Magellan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
14	P.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Edador	Am.	P.M.S.S.Co.

## FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Oct 5	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Aldous	Br.	B.&S.
5	5.00	Australia ports via Hongkong	Eastern	Br.	G.L.&Co.
7	A.M.	Swatow, Hongkong	Paul Leat	Fr.	Cie M.M.
13	D.L.	London via Cape	Demodocus	Br.	B.&S.
16	noon	London via Hongkong etc.	Pashimi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
16	11.30	Swatow, London via Sues	Novara	Br.	P.&O.
19	..	London via Cape	Kamakura maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
23	D.L.	London via Cape	Nelius	Br.	B.&S.
26	..	London	Tokuyama maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
30	A.M.	Swatow, London via Sues	Nore	Br.	P.&O.
4	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Alas	Br.	B.&S.
15	D.L.	London via Cape	Pyrrhus	Br.	B.&S.
15	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Glenline	Br.	Glen Line
20	D.L.	London via Cape	Nimchow	Br.	B.&S.
26	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Glenline	Br.	Glen Line

## FOR SOUTH ERN PORTS

Oct 5	5.00	Hongkong	Nippon maru	Jap.	A.T.Co.
5	5.00	Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	Shikang	Br.	B.&S.
8	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B.&S.
8	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong	Anhui	Br.	B.&S.
8	A.M.	Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong	Chiyuen	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
10	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Lachow	Br.	B.&S.
11	P.M.	Hongkong	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S.Co.
19	4.00	Hongkong	Kamakura maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
20	P.M.	Hongkong via Manila	Empress of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Nov 1	5.00	Hongkong	China	Am.	C.M.S.S.Co.

## FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Oct 5	D.L.	Halchow, Yochow	Paoting	Br.	B.&S.
5	M.N.	do	Onomaru	Jap.	S.M.R.
6	D.L.	Newchwang	Tientsin	Br.	B.&S.
6	6.00	Tsingtao and Dainy	Kobe maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
6	4.00	Vladivostok	Poltava	Rus.	R.V.F.
6	10.00	Wihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Kingsing	Br.	J.M.&Co.
7	10.00	Wihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shantung	Br.	B.&S.
8	D.L.	Tsingtao, Chefoo, Newchwang	Wosang	Br.	J.M.&Co.
8	D.L.	Newchwang	Poochow	Br.	B.&S.
20	3.00	Wihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B.&S.
20	10.00	Dainy direct	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S.M.R.

## FOR RIVER PORTS

Oct 5	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Talee maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
5	M.N.	do	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
5	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B.&S.
7	M.N.	do	Loongwo	Br.	B.&S.
7	M.N.	do	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
7	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br.	B.&S.
8	M.N.	do	Tachai maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
8	M.N.	do	Kiangtsoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
9	M.N.	do	Lansho	Br.	J.M.&Co.
9	M.N.	do	Kiangshin	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
10	M.N.	do	Saiwo	Br.	J.M.&Co.
10	M.N.	do	Shansi	Br.	B.&S.

\*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

## Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Oct 4	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B.&S.	CNCW
Oct 4	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N.Co.	NSCW
Oct 4	Hongkong	Pathan	1963	Br.	Dodwell	
Oct 4	Chefoo	Kingsing	1963	Br.	J.M.&Co.	SHW
Oct 4	Vladivostok	Polava	1963	Rus.	R.V.F.	9
Oct 4	Japan	Yawata maru	2150	Jap.	N.Y.K.	NYKW
Oct 4	Japan	Taishu maru	879	Jap.	Satoh Shokai	
Oct 4	Tsingtao	Ono maru	1094	Jap.	S.M.R.	WW
Oct 4	Swatow	Paoting	1075	Br.	B.&S.	
Oct 4	Hongkong	Anhui	1963	Br.	B.&S.	CNW

## Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Oct 4	Hankow etc.	Luensy	1785	Br.	B.&S.
4	Hankow etc.	Tungwo	2355	Br.	J.M.&Co.
4	Poochow	Haean	880	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
4	Hankow etc.	Tehbong	837	Br.	Geddes & Co.
4	Hankow etc.	Nanyang maru	1968	Jap.	N.Y.K.
4	Hongkong Canton	Kwanglee	4681	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
4	Chefoo, Tientsin	Hsinming	1428	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
4	Wihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shengking	1084	Br.	B.&S.
4	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	N.S.N.Co.
4	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	B.&S.

## Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
8 II	April 8	Cruise	Brooklyn**	Am cru.	9215	30	562	Day
8 p.	Oct. 3	Cruise	Erano	Am g-b.	243	6	29	King
10 P	Sept. 28	Cruise	Samar	Am g-b.	370	6	54	Clarke
7	Sept. 21	Cruise	Villalobos	Am g-b.	370	6	54	Clarke
7	Oct 1 Sept. 16	Cruise	Wilmington	Am g-b.	1392	8	159	Chadwick

\*Flagship, U.S. Asiatic Fleet.

Admiral A. G. Winterhalter, Commander-in-Chief.

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decides, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

## Vessels Loading

## For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangwah, Capt. John McArthur, will leave on Thursday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Talee Maru, Captain G. Kawamura, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Thursday, the 5th instant at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Fengyang Maru, Captain S. Takano, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Saturday, the 7th instant at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

## For Southern Ports

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Nippon Maru will leave on Thursday, October 5. The tender convey passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

AMOY SWATOW and HONGKONG.—The Str. Chiyuen, Capt. W. B. A. Wilks, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

## Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

## For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru, Capt. H. S. Smith, will leave on Saturday, October 7. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 2 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

## For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru, Capt. H. S. Smith, will leave on Saturday, October 7. Passengers booked to all points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 2 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

## Launch Services

TODAY  
The launch conveying departing passengers to the N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru will leave the Canton Road jetty at 11 o'clock p.m.

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the T.K.K. s.s. Nippon Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m.

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 9 p.m.

TOMORROW  
The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the R.V.P. s.s. Poltava will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m.

The tender Whangpoo conveying departing passengers and mails to the M.M. s.s. Paul Lecat will leave the Co's jetty at 6 and 10 p.m. punctually.

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S.CO.

## U. S. MAIL LINE

Operating the new first-class steamers  
"Ecuador," "Venezuela" and "Colombia"  
14,000 tons each  
TO SAN FRANCISCO  
via KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

## THE SUNSHINE BELT

The most comfortable route to America and Europe

Sailing to Manila and Hongkong. To San Francisco

S.S. "Ecuador" ..... Oct. 14  
S.S. "Venezuela" .....  
S.S. "Colombia" .....

These steamers have the most modern equipment, including overhead fans in all staterooms, which contain no upper berths. One and two-berth staterooms only.

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers our first consideration. Tickets interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information re freight and passage, apply to the Agents:

ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO., LTD.  
Tel. 778 Local No. 13 5 Yuen-Ming-Yuen Road

## JAMES MAGILL &amp; Co.

Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.

Furniture and Curios Packed for Shipment by Expert Packers

SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.  
Telephone 1848 83, Szechuen Road

THE DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE  
And Associated Companies

BEG TO ANNOUNCE that, commencing with the sailing of the Steamer "Harold Dollar" from this port, there will be inaugurated regular monthly sailings from Hongkong, Manila, and Shanghai to Pacific Ports of America, and regular monthly sailings from Vancouver on the return voyages. Cargo will be carried for Pacific Coast Ports, as well as overland points, for which through bills of lading will be issued.

In view of the inauguration of rates with deferred rebates over other lines, we intend publishing shortly our rates, which will be lower, and we will also allow deferred rebates to clients who ship

EXCLUSIVELY OVER THE LINES OF THE DOLLAR STEAMSHIP CONFERENCE.

Shippers interested in the above, please apply to the undersigned, Agents for the Dollar Steamship Lines.

## THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.,

Fourth Floor, Union Building.

TELEPHONE 2303.

CANADIAN PACIFIC  
OCEAN SERVICES  
LIMITED  
TRANS PACIFIC LINES

## QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway

Shanghai to Vancouver 14 days  
Shanghai to Chicago 18 days  
Shanghai to Montreal 19 days  
Shanghai to New York 19 1/2 days

## EMPRESS OF RUSSIA AND EMPRESS OF ASIA

16,850 tons gross register, quadruple screws, speed 21 knots.

Largest and most luxurious ships on the Pacific.

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (subject to change) SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI  
EMPRESS OF ASIA.....6 Oct. EMPRESS OF ASIA.....1 Dec.  
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.....3 Nov. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.....29 Dec.  
MONTEAGLE.....11 Nov. EMPRESS OF JAPAN.....13 Jan.  
EMPRESS OF JAPAN.....18 Nov. MONTEAGLE.....17 Feb.

Calling at Nagasaki (Inland Sea), Kobe and Yokohama.

Monteagle calls Moji instead Nagasaki

For further information, call on, etc., please apply to

J. R. SHAW L. E. N. RYAN,  
General Agent, Passenger Dept. Agent,  
Corner of Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads,  
Tel. No. 1668. Shanghai.

## T.K.K.

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

Imperial Japanese and U.S. Mail Line.

To San Francisco from Shanghai by Semi-Tropical Route, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "TENYO MARU" 22,000 tons Oct. 7  
"SHINYO MARU" 22,000 tons Nov. 4  
"SIBERIA MARU" 18,000 tons Dec. 16  
"TENYO MARU" 22,000 tons Dec. 22

## From Nagasaki to San Francisco

S.S. "NIPPON MARU" 11,000 tons Oct. 24  
"KOREA MARU" 18,000 tons Nov. 19  
"PERSIA MARU" 9,000 tons Dec. 9

## From Nagasaki to Manila

S.S. "SHINYO MARU" 22,000 tons Oct. 14  
"SIBERIA MARU" 18,000 tons Nov. 26  
"TENYO MARU" 22,000 tons Dec. 3

All the steamers of this Company are equipped with wireless, electric fans in all staterooms, electric light in all berths, swimming tanks and all conveniences.

THROUGH TICKETS and BILLS OF LADING issued to San Francisco to the principal cities of the United States and Canada by the Overland Railways, to Mexico, Central and South American ports, and through tickets to Europe by connecting New York and St. Lawrence lines. Particulars of the various routes to be had on application. All passage money payable in local currency at rate of exchange on day of purchase.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES by the s.s. "Nippon Maru," and s.s. "Persia Maru" affording superior accommodation at reduced rates. Round-trip tickets at reduced rates. Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Through rates include rail transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, if desired.

RETURN PORTION of round trip Trans-Pacific passage of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., from Vancouver to Shanghai will be honored by this Company to San Francisco, or vice versa.

For further information, rates of passage money and freight apply to THE AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY, Agents,  
Telephone No. 3229. 53, Szechuen Road.

## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

## S.S. CHINA

(AMERICAN REGISTRY)

WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR

## SAN FRANCISCO

VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU  
NOV. 14, JAN. 21

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE: AT INTERMEDIATE RATE REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

FOR HONGKONG

NOV. 1, JAN. 8

G. J. PETROCELLI, FRT. AND PASS. AGENT

NO. 6 KIUKIANG ROAD,

PHONE 4773.

4TH FLOOR



## DRIVE GERMANS BACK IN DVINSK SECTION

Russians Report Capture of 5,000  
Prisoners North of Halicz  
After Stubborn Fight

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, October 3.—An official communication reports: We drove back dense columns of German troops which attacked east of Novo Alex-androvsk, south of Dvinsk. Battles continue north of Halicz, where the enemy are stubbornly resisting. We have taken 5,000 prisoners here in three days, including 600 Germans. There is reason to anticipate that General Brusilov's new push will

extend north and south of Lemberg, in the region embracing the battle-fields of Kovel and Vladimir-Volynsk and a wide extent of Galicia. The military experts of the Entente here regard the Russian success south of Brzany in the direction of Rohatyn as an important stage towards separating the Lemberg and Halicz armies. They dwell on the similarity of the Russian and Anglo-French tactics.

## British Lose Plane In Raid on Brussels

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 3.—Official.—Our naval aeroplanes have carried out a further attack on the air-ship sheds in the vicinity of Brussels. One failed to return.

## CHEKIANG PLANS BIG CELEBRATION OCT. 10

Fifth Anniversary of Founding  
Of Republic To Be Made  
A Notable One

(Special Correspondence of The China Press)

Hangchow, October 3.—Elaborate preparations are being made for the anniversary celebration of the establishment of the Republic on October 10. A committee on arrangements composed of representatives of the various yamens, the Chamber of Commerce, the Y.M.C.A., and the schools, is busy making preparations for the celebration which will last three days.

Advance announcements are out. The tentative program includes athletics and a concert on October 9; theatricals, military drill, a mammoth lantern procession, and fireworks on October 10; and moving pictures, Chinese music, and popular lectures on social themes on October 11.

It is proposed to have an exhibit of Hangchow products on display during the three days. Children from the government orphanage and from the government primary schools will be given the concessions for vending papers, confections, etc. A great match will be erected on the military parade ground near the Daren Dong Gate to accommodate the various events of the celebration, electric lights, telephones and other conveniences will be installed.

Watch Chekiang!

## New Russian Minister Is Active Progressive

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Petrograd, October 2.—M. Protopotoff, the new Minister of the Interior, is a member of the Progressive party. He has been an active member of the Duma and the Committees of Defence, Commerce and Industry, holds liberal views regarding the Labor, Jewish and Polish questions and is an advocate of decentralization.

## 78 Aeroplanes Given To Imperial Flotilla

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 3.—Seventy-eight aeroplanes have now been presented to the Imperial Aircraft Flotilla, the contributors including the residents of Shanghai and Hankow. Twenty-nine aeroplanes have been presented to the Royal Flying Corps by British Malaya.

## £106,000,000 Increase In Britain's Revenue

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 3.—The revenue for the financial year 1915-16 totalled £139,356,000, as compared with £131,595,500 for the year 1914-15. The income tax has risen £58,274,000.

## DUMMIES ARE GUARDING GERMAN-DUTCH BORDER

Kaiser Cuts Down Sentries To  
One to 1,000 Meters; Hungary  
Calls M. Ps. to Army

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, October 3.—The Germans have reduced the sentries guarding the Dutch frontier from one every 100 to one every 1,000 meters and also, with a view to frightening away would-be smugglers and deserters, they are using dummy soldiers, which are arranged fifty meters apart along a portion of the frontier and which disappear at daybreak.

Along one section of the frontier there is only one cavalryman. These steps are believed to indicate a great lack of men.

A Royal Decree issued in Hungary orders all Deputies who have been given leave to attend the session of Parliament to rejoin the army immediately.

## BRITISH SCHOOL SCHEME

The Municipal Gazette of this week publishes the following announcement and communication concerning the inoperative use of the name of Dr. R. S. Ivy in connection with the school grant correspondence:

By the subjoined communication referring to the correspondence published in the Gazette of September 28, the Council has been notified that Dr. Ivy is dissociated from the representations which have been made with a view to the issue of grants from the public funds to schools of specific nationality; and the Council notes with satisfaction that no endorsement has been conferred by him upon the scheme submitted.

Shanghai, October 3, 1916.  
Sir.—The publication in the Municipal Gazette of September 28 of the correspondence on the subject of a proposal to establish a British School in the Western District has drawn my attention to the fact that the name of Dr. R. S. Ivy has inadvertently been included in the list of those who endorsed the scheme submitted to you.

Dr. Ivy attended the meeting held on Monday, June 4, having been invited to do so as the representative

## For Sale:

Flower and  
Vegetable  
**SEEDS**

Bulbs:  
Hyacinths  
Tulips  
Daffodils  
Freesias, etc.

## The Shanghai Flora

88 Szechuen Road  
opposite  
Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co. Ltd.  
next to Venturi's  
Tel. 2710

of Masonic educational interests, but he did not vote for the resolutions then adopted; neither did he endorse the scheme ultimately submitted to the Council, and it was entirely due to inadvertence that his name was mentioned in my letter of July 20.

As the publication of Dr. Ivy's name in the above connection places him in a somewhat anomalous position, I should be obliged if this explanation of the facts could also be published in the Municipal Gazette.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. B. STEWART,  
The Acting Secretary,  
Municipal Council.

## The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

## Passengers Departed

Per C.N. ss. Shengking for Tientsin:—Mr. and Mrs. Maris and child, Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, Messrs. E. Hangli, Jernand, Jouvelet and 4 French soldiers. For Weihaiwei:—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Grey. For Chefoo:—Rev. Price.

## „KOFA“ DISINFECTING FLUID

4 times stronger than  
Carbolic Acid

½ gallon \$ 1.00  
1 gallon \$ 1.80

Special price for  
wholesale orders. For  
Export in Iron drums,  
if required.

VOELKEL & SCHROEDER A.G.  
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS  
SHANGHAI.

## Business and Official Notices

### SHANGHAI RACE CLUB Autumn Meeting, 1916

THE entries for the Autumn Race Meeting will close at the Grand Stand, at 5 p.m., on Saturday, 7th October, 1916.

Members leaving entries at the Grand Stand are requested to deposit them in the Box in the Secretary's Office labelled "Entries for the Shanghai Races."

By Order of the Stewards,  
F. J. BURRETT,  
Honorary Acting Secretary,  
Shanghai Race Club.

### New French War Loan

### THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE,

receive subscriptions, at best rates

of exchange obtainable, for the

"New 5% French War Loan."

Details on application.

11078

### M. CHING CHONG

Proprietor, Yeh Mei-Ching.

Hardware and Metal Merchants

Government Contractors

Materials of every description

for Engineering

Naval and Marine Stores always

in stock

Our entire stock is from well-

known manufacturers, and our

prices are moderate

Sole Agent for

The Chee Hsin Cement Co., Ltd.

For further information, please

apply to—

66-69 North Soochow Road,

Shanghai.

Tel. Gen. office No. 2971

Tel. Pri. office No. 4886

### Sam Joe & Co.

General Storekeepers, Grocers,

Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Our goods are always absolutely

fresh, being imported weekly

from well-known manufacturers.

"American" fresh fruit always

in stock

Prices very moderate

Prompt attention given to

all orders

Orders from outports and the

interior are carefully packed,

and all breakages will be

promptly made good.

All kinds of Chinese and Japanese

coal sold by us also.

A1114 Broadway

Telephone No. 1095.

SHANGHAI

## Classified Advertisements

### SITUATIONS WANTED

GERMAN governess, fond of children, would give her services free, in return for passage to America. Apply to Box 447, THE CHINA PRESS.

11243 O 11

LADIES desiring to learn white Manila open-work embroidery, please apply to Box 438, THE CHINA PRESS.

11203 O 6

BRITISHER, who knows Shanghai and who has knowledge of local dialect, requires position as canvasser. Only those willing to offer salary need reply. Free from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. Apply to Box 430, THE CHINA PRESS.

11192 T. F.

POSITION WANTED by a Chinese as godown-keeper, store-keeper or timekeeper; many years' experience in Shanghai. Apply to Box 204, THE CHINA PRESS.

T. F.

### OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICE ROOMS to let in The China Press Building (first and second floors) at Nos. 37 and 39 Canton Road. Moderate rentals. Apply on the premises, or at No. 10 Yangtzepoo Road.

11189 O 8

GODOWN to let, No. 5 Szechuen Road, three floors and flat roof, from October 1st. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd.

11188

### FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.

11176 O 31

### DANCING

DANCING and physical exercises. Pupils wanted. Highland dancing a speciality. For terms and particulars apply to Box 446, THE CHINA PRESS.

11242 O 11

EXPERIENCED teacher of dancing will give lessons, either privately or in classes, at moderate terms, at class-room or where desired. Apply to Box 424, THE CHINA PRESS.

11169 O 8

PRIVATE lessons given in modern dancing. Classes may be arranged upon application. Up-to-date dancing. Apply to Box 422, THE CHINA PRESS.

11164 O 14

### HOUSES TO LET

NO 65 Route Vallon, near French Park; containing three rooms on ground-floor, four bedrooms, three tiled bathrooms with porcelain tubs, lavatories and flush closets, hot water installation, tiled kitchen and pantry, four servants' rooms, garden, tennis, etc., from October 1st. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd.

11177

### TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-2 Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

## SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	1	3	5	7	9	11	13	15	17
	Express	Local	Slow	Goods	Fast	Local	Local	Express	Local
SHANGHAI NORTH .. dep.	7.55		8.20	9.00	12.20	16.30	18.40	22.00	17.15
Nanshan .. .. .			8.45	9.45	12.45	16.55	19.05		17.40
Kunshan .. .. .			9.05	10.05	13.05	17.15	19.25		
BOOCHOW .. .. .	9.34		10.34	11.34	14.34	18.44	20.54	1.01	
.. .. .	9.41		10.41	11.41	14.41	18.51	21.01	1.08	
WUSHI .. .. .	10.24		11.24	12.24	15.24	19.34	21.44	2.08	
.. .. .	10.31		11.31	12.31	15.31	19.41	21.51	2.15	
CHANGCHOW .. .. .	11.19		12.19	13.19	16.19	20.29	22.39	3.00	
.. .. .	11.26		12.26	13.26	16.26	20.36	22.46	3.07	
TANYANG .. .. .	12.07		13.07	14.07	17.07	21.17	23.27	3.48	
.. .. .	12.14		13.14	14.14	17.14	21.24	23.34	3.55	
CHINKIANG .. .. .	12.47		13.47	14.47	17.47	21.57	24.07	4.28	
.. .. .	12.54		13.54	14.54	17.54	22.04	24.14	4.35	
Nanking Ferry .. .. .	14.10								
NANKING .. .. .	14.15								

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars  
\*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

### Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

STATIONS.	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45	47
WOOSUNG FORTS .. dep.	7.00	8.30	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.10	18.10	19.40	21.30
KIANGWAN .. .. .	7.27	8.57	11.12	13.37	15.07	16.37	18.37	20.07	21.57
SHANGHAI NORTH .. .. .	7.55	9.25	11.40	14.05	15.35	17.05	19.05	20.35	22.25

## SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

### MAIN LINE.

### SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

STATIONS	2	4	6	8	10	12	STATIONS	1	3	5	7	9	11
	Local	Fast	Slow	Goods	Ex-Press	Local		Local	Fast	Slow	Goods	Ex-Press	Local
Shanghai South .. dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20	Zah Kou .. .. .		7.20	8.20	9.25	2.20	3.50
Sung Kiang .. .. .		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.48	Hangchow .. .. .		7.44	8.45	9.58	2.35	4.18
Ka Shai .. .. .		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.50	.. .. .		7.55	8.55	10.13	2.50	4.25
.. .. .		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10	Chang An .. .. .		8.52	10.11	12.15	3.41	5.48
Ka Shing .. .. .		10.11	11.55	1.33	5.19	7.40	Yeh Zah .. .. .		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.08	6.37
.. .. .	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29		.. .. .		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.08	6.47
Yeh Zah .. .. .		8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.50	Ka Shing .. .. .		10.09	11.43	2.45	4.35	7.38
.. .. .		8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	5.58	.. .. .		10.12	11.55	3.01	4.41	
Chang An .. .. .		9.38	11.33	1.17	3.55	6.25	Ka Shai .. .. .		8.18	10.36	12.20	3.37	5.01
.. .. .		11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09	.. .. .		9.38	11.29	1.26	4.48	5.44
Hangchow .. .. .		11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24	.. .. .		10.02	11.52	1.31	4.58	5.47
Zah Kou .. .. .		11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40	Shanghai South ..		11.22	12.25	2.38	6.07	6.30

### KIANGSHO BRANCH LINE

### KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS							STATIONS							
	14	16	18	20	22	24		13	15	17	19	21	23	
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	
Kon Zen Chiao ...	dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.50	3.15	6.35	Zah Kou .....	dep.	9.00			5.10	
.. .. .	arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	2.03	3.28	6.48	.. .. .	arr.	9.19			5.23	
Ka Shing Hwa ...	dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	2.05	3.30	6.50	Hangchow .....	dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.40	5.42
.. .. .	arr.	8.18	10.49	12.15	2.15	3.40	7.00	.. .. .	arr.	9.34	11.06	12.45	2.48	5.52
Hangchow .....	dep.	8.21				3.50		Ka Shing Hwa ...	dep.	9.37	11.12	12.47	2.50	5.56
Zah Kou .....	arr.	8.46				4.15		Kon Zen Chiao ...	arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	3.03	6.00



# Business and Official Notices

## Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

### NEW FRENCH WAR LOAN

5% "de la Defense Nationale" 1916.

PRICE OF ISSUE 88.75%  
The list of applications will be opened in Paris from October 5th until October 20th and those intending to subscribe are invited to apply without delay.

The amount of the Loan is unlimited and the French Government binds itself not to redeem same before 1930.

The Loan will bear interest at 5 per cent per annum, beginning from November 16th, 1916, payable QUARTERLY.

Interest coupons will be exempted from any present or future Government taxes during the period of the Loan.

For full payment on application, the price of issue will be:

87.50% and  
Payments by instalments will also be accepted as follows:

15.00% on application  
23.75% on 16th December  
25.00% on 16th February  
26.00% on 16th April  
88.75%

Holders of "Bons et Obligations de la Defense Nationale" will have the option of converting same into Bonds of the New Loan on terms that will be supplied on application.

Subscriptions are now received at the  
BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE—SHANGHAI, PEKING and TIENTSIN

and will be telegraphed to Paris free of charge or commission, at especially favorable exchange rates and every facility will be granted to subscribers.

11066

### THE GULA-KALUMPONG RUBBER ESTATES, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Local Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th October to the 1st November, both dates inclusive.

By order of the Local Board,

ILBERT & CO., LTD.,  
Local Secretaries.

11241

### Forged Certificates and Transfers

The Alma Estates, Limited  
The Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd.  
The Senawang Rubber Estates Co., Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that cancelled certificates with the cancellation marks removed by chemicals and with forged transfers attached have been presented for the issue of new certificates.

The Directors of the above Companies have reason to fear that other similar frauds may have been perpetrated.

ALL PERSONS DEALING in shares of the above Companies are warned to examine the certificates with care.

HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES of these Companies are recommended and requested to send their scrip to the Company's Head Office to be verified.

By order of the Boards of Directors,  
HUGO REISS & CO.,

Secretaries & General Managers.  
Shanghai, 4th October, 1916.

11235

### NEW STORES

from  
The Anhwei Government Model Stock Ranch, Chuchow. All kinds of vegetables, fruits, poultry and grain, will be on sale at our store from October 2nd, 1916.

Head Office

No. K2274-5 Boone Road.  
Opposite Hongkew Market.

General Manager,  
J. D. ABERLY.

11190 O 8

### NOTICE

COMMERCIAL traveller, shortly leaving for Tientsin, Peking, Chefoo and other Northern business centres, is open to represent firms who are desirous of bringing their goods before the trade in these districts. All inquiries should be addressed to Box 432, THE CHINA PRESS.

11194 O 8

### BILL SMITH

Bill Smith had a dog, a mangy little brute.

Which his friends all detested, but Bill thought quite cute.

One day the dog bit him—Bill bit him right back—

Drank "Upper Crust" Whiskey and gave him the sack.

DON'T OVERLOOK "UPPER CRUST" IT IS THE BEST AMERICAN RYE

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Wine Merchants

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### Zung Lee & Sons

(W. Z. Zee &amp; Sons)

HARDWARE, METALS AND SUNDRIES

Largest stock of highest quality goods at cheapest prices,  
as proved by public tender

Broadway, Shanghai.

### THOS. COOK & SON

(Official Passenger Agents to the Philippine Government).

Tickets issued and Sleepers reserved on all  
Chinese Government and other Railway Lines.

PEKING AND BACK

Special Return Tickets—Available 14 Days \$88.30 (including Sleepers.)

Particulars of timings and fares to other points quoted on application.

Shanghai Office: 2 and 3 FOOCHOW ROAD.

Also at Hongkong, Yokohama, Manila and Peking.

### FALL CLOTHES

New American Styles and American Patterns

Business and Evening Clothes

THOM SHING

G19 Tiendong Road, Hongkew

### ALL MAKES

OF TYPEWRITERS & OFFICE SUPPLIES

SEE OUR STOCK — SEND FOR PRICE LIST

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI

### The Society of the Quest.

Friday, October 6th, 9 p.m. at

Messrs. Lafuente & Wootton's

Office, Union Building. Subject:—

The Psychic Relation of the

Individual to his Ancestry and

Posterity.

Introducer: Herbert Chatley, Ds. C.

The Society meets every Friday for

independent investigation, and wel-

comes anyone who are like-minded.

Further particulars may be obtained

from the Secretary or any of the members.

11238

Whangpoo Conservancy Board

Notification No. 68

### Pumping up of Dredged Material

NOTICE is hereby given that

towards the end of this year the

Board will again be prepared to

undertake foreshore reclamation or

land-raising along the river in the

Harbour Sections, by the pumping

up of dredged material at a price of

ten (10) Shanghai tael cents per

cubic yard, barge measure.

Estimates of cost and information

regarding the conditions for any

eventual pumping or reclamation

work, will be given at the Engineer-

ing Office, 6 Kiukiang Road.

Shanghai, October 2, 1916.

Whangpoo Conservancy Board

11197

Mesdames Pronay and Leifman

17 Nanking Road

Beg to announce that they have

reopened their tailoring and millin-

ery establishment for ladies.

On October 1, new evening and

other dresses will be received from

Paris.

A call is solicited.

11034 S. E. O. D.

### LYCEUM THEATRE

The Theatrical Event of the year!

THE

Howitt Phillips Repertory Co.,

In the Latest London Successes

Commencing on SAT., OCT. 14th

with London's latest and greatest

Farceal Comedy

A LITTLE BIT OF FLUFF

MONDAY, OCTOBER 16th

The most successful Comedy of

recent years

PEG O' MY HEART

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17th

Somerset Maugham's great Canadian

Drama

THE LAND OF PROMISE

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18th

The latest Comedy from the

Haymarket Theatre

QUINNEY'S

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19th

W. J. Locke's delightful Comedy

THE MORALS OF MARCUS

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20th

Charles Hawtrey's Vaudeville Theatre

success, a farceal Comedy in

3 Acts

DEAR OLD CHARLIE

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21st

Martin Harvey's great Adelphi

Theatre Costume Play

THE BREED OF THE TRESHAMS

Time and prices as usual

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S

Plans Open on Monday, October 9th

### LOST

THE undersigned beg to inform

the public that a draft of exchange,

dated the 11th day of the eighth

month, by Tung Chi Bank, Swatow,

on Messrs. Chu On, Shanghai,

Allen, Hanbury's, Ltd., under the

character 同 No. 226, for \$200, in

Swatow currency, has been lost.

The said draft has been rendered

null and void.

Allen & Hanbury's, Ltd.

40 Canton Road, Shanghai.

11171

### Harbour Notification

No. 6 of 1916.

Dredging Operations at Pootung Point.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on or about the 14th instant, by order of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board, operations for dredging at POOTUNG POINT will be commenced.

While such are in process of execution the passage south of the head-and-stern moorings in the 6th, 7th and 8th sections of the harbour will be closed to steamer traffic.

NOTICE is further given that, in order to give free scope to the dredgers, owners of the several launch, and other small craft, moorings lying off and just below the Point, must have these removed not later than the 13th instant.

WM. CARLSON.

Harbour Master.

Approved:

F. S. UNWIN.

Commissioner of Customs.

Custom House,

Shanghai, 4th October, 1916.

11240

### CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LIMITED.

The

S. S. "EMPRESS OF RUSSIA"

will be despatched from

SHANGHAI

(Woosung)

on or about